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Kharkov Within Range of Russian Guns; German Dynamite Slows Allies in Sicily; NWLB Chairman Praises Price Control

Small Plants Stand Stress; Air War Upsets Germans; New Draft Legislation?

The World's Day—August 10, 1943

New England: Small War Plants Withstand Stress

1,700 small plants in New England today badly need business, but on the whole the lesser manufacturing concerns are coming through war difficulties better than expected, Richard C. Cooke, Regional Director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, reported. [Page 2.]

New England milk interests met with Regional OPA officials today in an effort to solve price problems. [Page 4.]

Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts today issued a proclamation designating the week of Aug. 15 as "Aircraft Warning Service Week," and urged all citizens of the state to acquaint themselves with aircraft observation work and give it their support. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Nazis Appealing for Confidence

Germany had not "calculated with" the Allied air war, according to Adolf Hitler's newspaper, Völkischer Beobachter, which admits that this air offensive "today is the special worry of the German leadership." Terming the attitude of the home front the deciding one, the newspaper appeals for the loyalty and confidence of the civilian population of Germany.

Resignation of Bruno Fornaciari as Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, is reported by the Rome Radio which says that Senator Umberto Ricci has been appointed Fornaciari's successor. By way of Berlin came announcement that Giuseppe Bastianini, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs in Mussolini's cabinet, has been made Ambassador to Turkey.

Fascism still exists in Italy, declared Sir Stafford Cripps, British Minister for Aircraft Production, who contends that although Mussolini has been overthrown, Fascism has not been driven from Italy and "many people believe it will not disappear as long as Premier Badoglio remains at the head of the Government."

Among high-ranking American officers who have just arrived in Britain for conferences are Maj. Gen. Walter G. White, Chief of the War Department's Personnel Division; Brig. Gen. Russell B. Reynolds, Chief of the Military Personnel Division of the Army Service Forces, and Col. Otto L. Nelson, Jr., Assistant to the Deputy of Staff of the Army.

Blanket resignation of the Yugoslav Cabinet has been handed to King Peter following stormy sessions during the past week when Croat members demanded that an agreement be reached about the future constitutional structure of Yugoslavia. This is reported to have precipitated the crisis.

Washington: New Draft Legislation Proposed

Chairman May (D) of Kentucky of the House Military Committee announced that he would introduce on Sept. 14, the day Congress returns from its summer recess, legislation to prohibit the induction of fathers.

President Roosevelt conferred with his State Department advisers on postwar planning, headed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. The others attending were Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, Norman Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross, Dr. Isaiah Bowman of Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, special Assistant Secretary of State in charge of postwar planning.

Fred K. Hoehler, who directed relief operations in North Africa for the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation operations, has been made chief of the regional office in London.

Four per cent higher truck rates have been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission on freight shipments in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, as well as on shipments between that region and the six New England states.

National: Motion Filed to Quash Strike Indictments

Motions to quash five indictments charging 30 coal miners with violations of the Smith-Connally antistrike law on grounds the recently enacted measure is unconstitutional were filed in U. S. District Court in Pittsburgh. At the same time pleas of innocent were entered for the 30 men by their attorney.

The Rev. Dr. William Barrow Pugh, Chairman of the General Protestant Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, is leaving within the next week for a three-months tour of battlefronts abroad, he said in Philadelphia.

A walkout which halted production at the J. H. Williams & Co. plant, Buffalo, N. Y., ended with the return to work of day shift employees, a company spokesman said.

A minimum hourly wage rate somewhere between 30 and 40 cents for the logging, lumber, timber, and related products industries is to be recommended by a 24-man committee headed by George E. Osborne of Stanford University, L. Metcalfe Walling of the U. S. Department of Labor announced.

Americas: Colombia Minister Seeks U. S. Aid

Colombia's first Minister to Soviet Russia, Alfredo Michelson, arrived by air at Miami en route to Washington where he will seek aid of the State Department in obtaining passage to Moscow. He was Colombia's Minister to Japan at the time of Pearl Harbor and predicts Japan will be much harder to defeat than Germany.

India: Anniversary of Gandhi's Arrest Quiet

First anniversary of Mohandas K. Gandhi's arrest passed without major disturbance, although in Ahmadabad, Gandhi's home town, there was some stone-throwing, and mills and markets were closed for the day. It was on Aug. 9, 1942, that Mr. Gandhi and other Indian Congress leaders were imprisoned in order to stamp out a civil disobedience campaign against British rule.

Orient: Japanese Newsmen Return to Moscow

Japanese correspondents in Russia, who have been in Kuibyshev since newspaper men were evacuated from Moscow nearly two years ago, have returned to the capital with other correspondents and diplomats, now that the Soviet Government has given permission for their return.

NWLB Upholds Plea of Union Workers To Wear Insignia While Making Soup

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The privilege of workers to wear union insignia while canning soup has been upheld by the National War Labor Board.

In an order directing the Campbell Soup Company and the United Cannery, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America to include voluntary maintenance-of-membership clauses in contracts covering 7,800 workers in plants at Chicago and Camden, N. J., the Board held:

"Employees shall be allowed to wear appropriate union insignia as may be mutually agreed upon by the company and the union."

An accompanying announcement said the Board had rejected a company contention the wearing of union insignia constituted a threat of contamination since buttons or other devises "might fall into the soup."

The union maintenance clause provides that employees who are, or become members of the union after a 15-day period beginning Aug. 9, must remain members in good standing for the duration of the contract as a condition of employment.

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Weather Report

Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:54 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:13 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:53 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:14 a. m.

Gas Situation Gets Brighter On East Coast

Freeing of more restrictions is expected after pleasure ban is lifted and supplies swell.

Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Administrator, today promised that the pleasure driving ban for New England motorists would be lifted as soon as the emergency permits and perhaps sooner than a course of caution would allow.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lifting of OPA restrictions on pleasure driving later this month will mark the end of the gasoline crisis in New England and signalize the beginning of a progressively improving outlook for gas-hungry, East Coast motorists, Ellsworth S. Harding, manager of the Boston Automobile Club, predicted today.

From his vantage point as spokesman for hundreds of individual car owners, Mr. Harding added up the pros and cons of the gasoline equation to arrive at the first sound, optimistic viewpoint that local motorists have heard in some time.

Completion of the "big-inch" pipe line from Texas to New York, pending completion of another pipe line by Dec. 1, elimination of the submarine menace to coastline tanker service and the prospective equalization of gas distribution on a national basis were among the factors giving rise to Mr. Harding's optimism.

More Tanker Shipments

Consideration is already being given in Washington, Mr. Harding has learned, to the return of tanker shipments of gasoline up the coastline to New England, which he felt could relieve the local fuel crisis quickly. At the same time he saw fuel oil inventories in these parts being brought to levels promising further liberalization of gasoline restrictions beyond the lifting of pleasure driving curbs.

And if that isn't enough to support his optimistic outlook, Mr. Harding added that fact that reopening of the Mediterranean to United Nations traffic would make immediately available to military services the petroleum supplies of Iran and Iraq. These countries produce 4 per cent of the world's petroleum supplies, or nearly twice the volume of Rumanian wells which Germany considers a military prize, he pointed out.

Naturally, Mr. Harding explained, there are certain extenuating circumstances which stand more or less in the way of increasing gasoline supplies to East Coast motorists. One of them is the prospects of heavier military drains upon available supplies. No one anticipates a European setback for the United Nations, but if this should come it would seriously affect the prospects of increasing civilian supplies of gasoline.

And New England must always consider its needs for winter fuel,

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Davis asserts only food costs out of line as Board denies raise to shipyard workers.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Price control is a "remarkable success" despite the fact that food costs increased 21 per cent in the past year, William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, said today.

With this pat on the back for the Office of Price Administration, the NWLB turned down a general wage increase asked by 1,000,000 workers in the nation's shipyards.

Even while the NWLB was "holding the line" on shipyard wages, the Office of War Information, in the first of a series of monthly roundups on the battle against inflation, pointed out that with rent controls, established in 370 areas, price controls placed on 97 per cent of foods and wage controls, Americans, even after bond buying and tax paying, will have more to spend this year than last and to spend it on.

"This," Government information chiefs said, "could lead to a bidding for scarce goods which would force prices up and break controls unless everybody pulls together."

Pay Increase Asked

The shipbuilding workers, represented by the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations' International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, had asked a 9 per cent general wage increase and a further payment of 5.83 per cent of one year's wages to meet rising living costs.

Mr. Davis denied that the NWLB had broken faith with shipyard workers in not giving them wage increases under the shipbuilding stabilization agreement of June, 1942. Under the agreement, the workers agreed to forego wage increases to which they were entitled upon the plea of President Roosevelt that the increases were "irreconcilable with the national policy to control the cost of living."

The NWLB Chairman denied that skyrocketing food prices was sufficient reason for breaking the "Little Steel" formula on which it allows wage increases.

"We do not agree that the Government has in any sense repudiated any contract with the shipbuilding workers or any assurances given to all wage earners," Mr. Davis declared.

Single Exception

"We think the policies announced, and the assurances accompanying the announcement, have been faithfully followed, and

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Russian ability to equip new units termed by enemy extraordinary; Tanks at Kharkov.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 10—One of the most extraordinary things about Russia's summer offensive is the Red Army's capacity for throwing fresh battle units into the fight.

Although details of the Red Army's tactical operations are never prolifically disseminated, it is known here that fresh units of tanks are being used in the drive on Kharkov, and that reserves of unexpected quality are appearing in the Russian spearheads.

This situation has been admitted by the Germans. "Captain Sertorius," a leading German military commentator, admitted last night that the "employment of Russian artillery can frankly be described as extraordinary."

The enemy, Captain Sertorius added, "has undoubtedly been able to use such quantities of material simply because he has exploited the industrial capacity of his country and people to the limit."

Increasing Violence

Officers and soldiers returning from the Eastern Front speak of increasing violence of Russian attacks and admit they cannot understand where the Russians get new armies and quantities of war matériel.

According to one soldier warfare carried on by Partisans is even worse than that at the front because the organization of these Partisans is steadily improving.

It often happens, according to this witness, that as many as 5,000 Partisans suddenly attack important rear communications.

Thus, however much German commentators continue to underline the losses of Russian soldiers, and war matériel, they must admit the Russians are able to continue to attack with terrific pressure.

This admission by a semi-official German source illuminates more than the military position. It tends to substantiate the view, already recorded, that the present political crisis in Germany hinges to a great extent on Russian Front developments. For it is believed that ranking members of the Germany military hierarchy have insisted that withdrawal from the Ukraine and the Kuban is necessary if the German Army is to be maintained intact.

Kharkov's Importance

Thus, the problem that would be faced by the impending fall of Kharkov may well have been a leading subject on the military agenda at the "Hitler's Headquarters" conference for this city is the key to the Ukraine and its fall, according to military experts, must lead to the German right flank being pulled in and to withdrawal to the Dnieper bend 120 miles west of Kharkov.

If Kharkov falls the Germans must shorten their line not only around Kharkov but also west of Orel where the first barrier the Russians would have to encounter is at the confluence of the Rivers

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Associated Press

Silent Tokens of Surrender

Some of the thousands of rifles discarded by Axis troops when they surrendered or fled are stacked here in a pile in a street in Palermo, Sicily. A United States "MP" examines one of them.

Russians also push drive toward Bryansk and Smolensk—RAF bombs twin cities in Reich.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While Allied progress in Sicily is being temporarily slowed down by the Germans' sudden recourse to high explosives for blowing up mountain roads on an enormous scale, the Russians are reported to have brought Kharkov within range of their heavy artillery.

Kharkov has been hemmed in so tightly that the prospect of another Stalingrad defeat for the entrapped Germans increases every hour.

With the Russians only 12 miles away at Slatino on the north and across the railway at Bogodukhov 30 miles away to the west, there are only three remaining avenues of withdrawal. These are a line running via Poltava to Kiev, the main line running south to the Crimea, and one link southward with Krasnograd in between.

Of these three lines, the Poltava-Kiev tracks are less than 20 miles from the Russians at Bogodukhov and may be cut by the Red Army any moment. That would leave only the south-going railways open to the Nazi forces.

It is too early to predict a major German collapse, for the Russians last winter retook Kharkov and the Germans were able to drive them out again. But the fact that the Russians this time can drive on in the summer, rather than in their favorite campaigning time of winter, at least holds up the prospect that they can reduce Kharkov and then push on southwestward across the Kharkov-Crimea line to Dniepropetrosk and the great bridges of the Dnieper bend.

If they do this, they would render untenable the whole German position on the Upper Dnieper, the Crimea, and the remaining toehold in the Caucasus.

While the main campaign moves are in progress around Kharkov, the Russians appear to have sufficient forces to organize diversionary attacks in the direction of Bryansk, 250 miles to the north and, according to the Germans, in the direction of Smolensk, 150 miles northwest of Bryansk.

In Sicily, the advance continues despite difficulties. Aided by the heavy guns of battleships operating off the coast, the British are moving up the narrow corridor between Mount Etna and the sea, being reported only some nine miles south of the port of Taormina. In the center, they were only seven miles from the Axis stronghold of Randazza, while on the north General Patton's American troops were pushing on toward Cape Orlando.

Merciless bombing of Messina, bottleneck through which all German supplies must come, by American and British bombers flying windshield high was playing havoc with German defenses.

Other bombing operations were reported from London, with the RAF striking at Mannheim and Ludwigshaven, heavy arms centers on the Rhine near Frankfurt.

In the Pacific, General MacArthur's bombers ranged out on a 2,000-mile front to attack Vita, Salamaua, Bairoko, north of Munda, and the Dutch island of Amboina.

German Offer To Soviet May Face Allies

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The reports that a military triumvirate has pushed Hitler out of control in Germany and taken over the determination of the German future are still only reports, mostly from Spanish sources, and therefore suspect.

However, the reports are persistent; they are backed up by the known fact that Hitler did summon all his military advisers to an extraordinary conference last week, and that such a turn of events inside Germany is logical. It was what is bound to happen sooner or later, whether it has already happened or not.

If it has actually happened already, it is a source for some gratification in Allied quarters because any change in the center of power in Germany is an indication of strain and an unmistakable proof

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Berlin-Rome Plan for Italy To Stay in War

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The German Radio reported today in a broadcast recorded here by Reuters a Berlin announcement that conversations were proceeding with Italy.

"There has in the last few days been no change in the German point of view with regard to a treaty of alliance," said the broadcast. It did not disclose the names of individuals involved in the conversations.

[The Berlin correspondent of the Madrid newspaper Informaciones reported that an announcement would be forthcoming that Italy will "continue the war," with "still more active military help from Germany than ever before." Moreover, the correspondent said, the battle on the Eastern Front "may change from one moment to another."]

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 10—Would full occupation of Italy by the United Nations be an asset or a liability? This question is being discussed in some quarters here as events suggest such possibility in the near future.

The German press has already begun to hint that while military

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Sicily:

Allied Warships Aid Land Advance

Allied ground forces made progress everywhere along the front in Sicily, Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced, as heavy warship units rained torrents of shells on the enemy's exposed coastal positions.

Announcing that Americans captured 1,500 German prisoners in

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Washday for Ben

© Harris & Ewing

As Capitol Is Scrubbed for New Session

Benjamin Franklin put into the mouth of Poor Richard a line that exactly fits the above picture of his own statue being cleaned during the summer recess of Congress at Washington:

"Act uprightly and despise Calumny; Dirt may stick to a Mud Wall, but not to polish'd Marble."

Grass Eaters Fail to Weep When Diet Test Is Dropped

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Can man get food value out of grass? A group of conscientious objectors, members of the Brethren Church, attempted to answer this question as part of their contribution to postwar reconstruction, but they came to no definite conclusion.

The grass-eating experiment began in February at Camp Magnolia, Ark., with about 80 C. O.'s determined to test the belief of Dr. Charles F. Schnabel, Kansas City nutrition chemist, that dehydrated grass tips would be an inexpensive and complete substitute for fruits and vegetables in the human diet.

Three months later the experiment was called off because more than half the participants had been transferred to other projects and enthusiasm for the experiment had noticeably dwindled.

The men were divided into three groups, one eating three ounces of grass each day, the second one ounce and the third no grass.

Nerve tests at the end of the three months were described as "inconclusive." Chest capacities increased for all three groups but this was considered normal for men in camp. Average weight increased for the nongrass eating groups and decreased slightly for men on the grass diet.

"Knee-bend tests showed a general decrease in endurance although this was marked down to a decrease in enthusiasm for the experiment," says the Committee.

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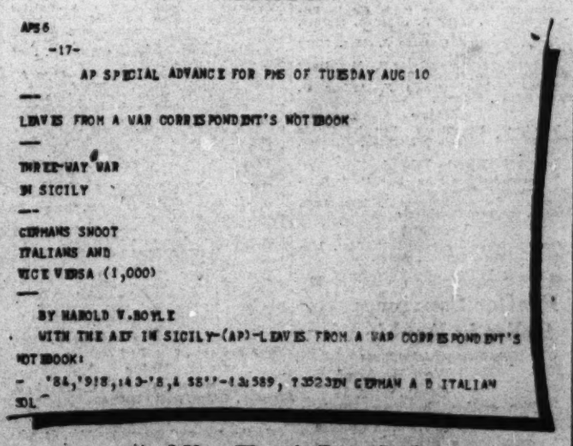

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AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TUESDAY AUG 10
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LEAVES FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK
—
THREE-WAY WAR
IN SICILY
—
GERMANS SHOOT
ITALIANS AND
VICE VERSA (1,000)
—
BY HAROLD V.BOYLE
WITH THE AXF IN SICILY-(AP)-LEAVES FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S
NOTEBOOK:
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And Now There's Pi in Sicily

One of the brightest spots in an otherwise editorial day was the Associated Press release for afternoon papers of a story from Sicily, with an omnibus lead: "Leaves from a War Correspondent's Notebook." After the first sentence the desk gave up, with noises faintly resembling the "pi line" etaoin made when the linotype operator runs an idle finger down the left-hand edge of the keyboard. Shrdlu!

Small Plants In N. E. Stand Stress of War

Though 1,700 small plants of New England are in real need of work, only 50 have been closed by the war during the past three months, and the "little fellows" of industry have generally stood up against the war's pressure better than expected.

This report on one of the most perplexing angles of the domestic front—the ability of small manufacturing concerns to survive—was made here today by Richard C. Cooke of Newton, Regional Director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation for New England.

More than 500 plants in New England have been helped since May 1 of this year by the Smaller War Plants Corporation, Mr. Cooke said. The corporation, which is a Government agency, gave its aid mainly through obtaining war contracts for the "little fellows."

1,700 Found Lacking

"In a survey we took on Aug. 1, 1,700 plants showed up as below 66⅔ per cent of normal and we consider normal as 1941," he continued. "We try to focus attention on these first.

"Roughly one third of them fall in the wood working group—lumber, mill work, furniture and so on. A third are in the metal working field, such as small machine shops, small plants with press capacity, etc. The other third is miscellaneous, including factories which used to make women's shoes of the cheaper variety which have been hit by the shoe rationing order, also plants with sewing machines doing light stitching, etc.

"We have been helping 150 to 160 plants that we know of each month to return to normal this spring and summer. We have been able to do this through the relations established with the procurement agencies of the army, navy, Maritime Commission and other branches of the government. A Smaller War Plants Corporation specialist has been assigned to every procurement agency in the country.

"On certain types of procurement which are mutually agreed on as suitable for small plants, we recommend to the procurement agencies small plants that have been checked by our engineers as capable of producing the particular item for the procurement in question.

Work is Divided

"Then when part of a Government order is allocated to the small plants, it is awarded among them, and the little fellows compete among themselves for the business, not against the big establishments.

"The smaller the plant, the higher we put it toward the head of the list of plants we designate for war orders, provided it has the ability to produce.

"The little fellows of course cannot go in for tanks or machine guns, but there are many items that they can make, such as ammunition boxes, stitching items and certain of the simpler metal working jobs.

"Small plants have held up much better than was anticipated at the start of the war. Very few have closed in the last three months, no more than 50 I would say for this entire region.

"The number now in distress does not make an alarming percentage. As there are some 15,000 small plants in New England, the 1,700 badly needing work to keep going makes a little more than 10 per cent.

Numbers Once Larger

"However, at one time or another we have had a listing of 4,000 to 5,000 plants that needed help.

"There is no question about the benefit that the Smaller War Plants Corporation set up by Congress has been to small industry. Our role has consisted chiefly of getting prime contracts broken down by the Government into smaller amounts so that more people can get some of the war business.

"We operate in this region, besides the regional headquarters at 17 Court Street, Boston, 11 district offices. We maintain a master list here of all the firms in the region that need help, broken down by industries. When we get word of an order of the Government which fits the smaller plants, we have a screening committee which goes over the possibilities and names the most worthy ones to the procurement agency.

"The five factors we take mostly into consideration are these: 1, ability to produce; 2, need of the plant for additional facilities or machinery; 3, community need; 4, plant need, and 5, size of the plant."

Vanderbilt on West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10 (AP)—Commander William H. Vanderbilt, former Governor of Rhode Island and the first of the Vanderbilts to volunteer for military service in the present war, is stationed here attached to the 12th Naval District, the Navy disclosed.

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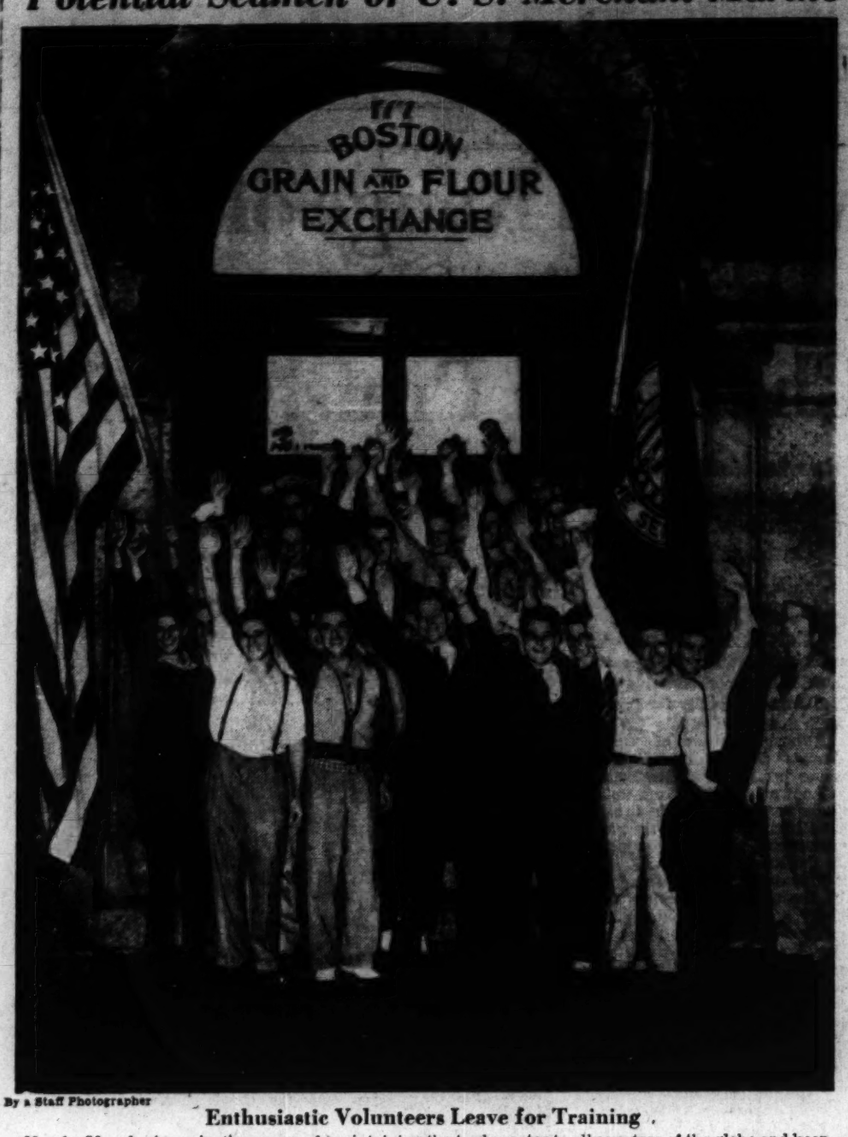
Potential Seamen of U. S. Merchant Marine



By a Staff Photographer

Enthusiastic Volunteers Leave for Training

Nearly 50 volunteers in the cause of maintaining the trade routes to all quarters of the globe and keeping the ships sailing left the enrolling office of the United States Maritime Service Station today for Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y. Following basic training and aptitude tests the volunteers will be divided for special training in the line for which each one chose himself best fitted. Marching to the South Station, the volunteers were led by Ensign Joseph A. Crowley, Boston Enrolling Officer; Wilfred Raymond and Edward J. Delaney, yeomen first class.

Spectacle of Perseid Meteors To Illumine Skies This Week

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—This is the week of the midsummer meteors, the Perseids, which for 1,112 years have been seen in the Northeastern sky each summer.

The nights to look are tonight to Thursday. The largest numbers should be seen tomorrow night, and the best time is after midnight after the moon has set.

The meteors are small, usually not much bigger than grains of sand. They are swift, traveling at more than 40 miles a second at about 60 miles above the earth. Size and speed combine to give them the appearance of little teardrops. For this reason the Irish, centuries ago, named them the tears of St. Lawrence.

The Mexicans dubbed them flying hairs, due to another peculiarity. Many leave fleeting trails, which appear to be very slender, occasionally giving the illusion of a train of tiny sparks.

They are part of a vast river of meteors, whose orbit is between two and three billion miles long. That takes them thousands of times farther away from the sun than the earth at its greatest distance. This orbit stands on its head in reference to the plane of the earth's orbit. Almost literally these perseids come down from above.

Each midsummer the earth cuts through the stream in August. The width of the stream has been variously estimated at from a few million miles to 15,000,000 miles.

Perseids take 108 years to make the circuit of the sun. Their orbit coincides with Tuttle's Comet, which is due to return to sight of the earth in 1983.

Anywhere from 10 to 60 of these meteors are likely to be visible each hour especially after midnight. The late hours are better because then the observer is on the side of the earth facing the oncoming meteors.

The American Meteor Society, through its President, Dr. Charles P. Olivier, requests that the public observe and count Perseid meteors this year. The counts should be given by the hour, specifying how many an observer saw and giving the clock time such as 12 to 1 o'clock, or one-thirty to two-thirty. The counts should be mailed to Dr. Olivier, Flower Observatory, Upper Darby, Pa.

He makes a special request for counts from the South and Midwest. The eastern part of the United States has been outdoing both those sections in recent years in observing and reporting the Perseids.

45 New England Soldiers Listed As Wounded on Various War Fronts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The War Department has made public the names of 173 United States soldiers wounded in action, including 45 from New England. The announcement covered casualties in the European, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

Pacific Area

Connecticut

Ambruso, Technician Fifth Grade Joseph—Mrs. Isabel Ambruso, mother, Hartford.
Carta, Corporal Victor S.—Santo Carta, father, Middletown
Fallis, Sergeant Joseph J.—Mrs. Mary A. Fallis, mother, New Britain.
Johnson, Technician Fifth Grade Edward H.—Mrs. Mary A. Johnson, mother, New Britain.
Maily, Sergeant Gustave J.—Mrs. Mary Maily, mother, Danielson.
Michalik, Sergeant Eugene S.—Mrs. Mary Kowalski, sister, Rockyhill
Page, Corporal Lucien F.—Arthur G. Page, father, Putnam.

Maine

Worthen, Technician Fourth Grade Richard A.—Albert Worthen, father, Augusta.

Rhode Island

Pazienza, Private John—Mrs. Marie Pazienza, mother, Providence.
Sheedy, Private Thomas J.—Mrs. Anna Sheedy, mother, Providence.

Vermont

Gomez, Sergeant Gabriel H.—Mrs. Mildred C. Gomez, mother, Barre.

Simonds, Private First Class Clarence P.—Mrs. Marion Relihan, sister, Bellows Falls.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Alderuccio, Sergeant Joseph J.—Mrs. Beatrice M. Alderuccio, mother, New Britain.
Anderson, Private First Class Robert P.—P. A. Anderson, father, Hartford.
Bednarz, Technician Fifth Grade Frank J.—Joseph Bednarz, father, Manchester.
Brown, Staff Sergeant Robert W.—Mrs. Anna M. Brown, mother, Yalesville.
Caracciolo, Private First Class Francis J.—Mrs. Rose Rasulo Caracciolo, wife, Bristol.
Cardillo, Sergeant Daniel M.—Mrs. Mary R. Siniscalli, mother, Hartford.
Cook, Staff Sergeant Francis S.—Mrs. Florence Cook, mother, Hartford.
Hagstrom, Sergeant John F.—Mrs. Alice Pascal, mother, Southington.
Jordan, Corporal Francis J.—Patrick Jordan, father, East Hartford.
Jurewicz, Sergeant Stefan—Mrs. Annette Petrasko, sister, Norwich.
Kaminsky, Private Walter W.—Mrs. Rose Kaminsky, mother, Meriden.
Kawiecki, Sergeant Emebius J.—Miss Alfrieda Kawiecki, sister, Bristol.
Kroll, Private First Class Albert F.—Mrs. Viola G. Kroll, wife, New Britain.
Levendoski, Private First Class Zigmunt F.—Mrs. Viola Levendoski, mother, Meriden.
Maggi, Corporal Guido N.—Mrs. Josephine Maggi, mother, East Glastonbury.
Nowicki, Sergeant Chester C.—Mrs. Mary Nowicki, wife, Hartford.
O'Brien, Private Thomas F.—M. J. O'Brien, father, Manchester.
Potter, Capt. Russell D.—Mrs. Eleoner H. Potter, wife, Newington.
Sheridan, Sergeant John J.—Mrs. Alexandra F. Sheridan, wife, Hartford.
Sysdek, Corporal Joseph J.—John Sysdek, father, Willimantic.
Ward, Private First Class Arthur J.—William Kalausch, father, Hartford.
Winialski, Sergeant Raymond E.—Mrs. Geraldine Y. Winialski, wife, Martford.
Wright, Corporal William B.—William H. Wright, father, Easton.
Zapor, Staff Sergeant Richard B.—Mrs. Helen B. Zapor, wife, New Britain.

Maine

Brindel, Private Alanson, C.—Frank S. Brindel, father, South Brewer

Massachusetts

Gratta, Corporal James V.—Mrs. Josephine Gratta, mother, Hull.
Grenier, Sergeant Leo J.—Richard Grenier, uncle, Pitchburg.
Jussila, Private First Class Bruno J.—Mrs. Sandra Jussila, mother, Newberry.

Rhode Island

Succi, Private First Class Bartholomew P.—Mrs. Vinzenza Succi, Providence.

Vermont

Brown, Private First Class Thomas E.—Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, mother, Winooski.
Keenan, Sergeant William H.—Jack Keenan, father, West Rutland.
Smith, Private First Class Alfred E.—Jesse E. Smith, father, Lyndonville.

Draftee Convinces Police in Double Way

By the Associated Press

West Hartford, Conn., Aug. 10

The police, holding Eddie Jordan because he was unable to produce a draft classification card, allowed him to telephone his wife who, he promised, would bring the card to headquarters.

Mrs. Jordan did just that; and with the card she had a letter for Eddie which the postman had just delivered. It was a notice for him to report for induction Wednesday.

Office Expects Bushnell To Be Back Soon

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, whose absence from the State House for several weeks has been variously explained, is expected back this week, it was learned today.

A spokesman in the Attorney General's office who said Mr. Bushnell had been engaged in some special work indicated that he would be back on the job in "a day or two."

Mr. Bushnell's disappearance in the midst of the important Boston police case was differently interpreted by State House observers.

Sources close to the Attorney General's office explained his absence in many ways ranging from a long vacation to important work to which he wished no interruptions.

A member of Mr. Bushnell's family indicated today that the Attorney General has not been at his Newton home for some time.

The Attorney General has for years made it a practice to take long vacations without his family. In normal times he has been an extensive traveler and has spent much time exploring the islands of the Caribbean and in game fishing.

One of Mr. Bushnell's closest associates pointed out today that the Attorney General had not had a vacation in three years, remarking that two years ago he worked through the summer on the Coakley impeachment case

5 N. E. Soldiers Held as Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Five New Englanders are included in an additional list of 88 United States soldiers held as prisoners of war by the enemy, the War Department announced today.

The New Englanders:

Interned by Germany

Connecticut

Dhurma, Technical Sergeant John—Mrs. Jennie Webster, aunt, Bridgeport.

Maine

Clark, Technical Sergeant Joseph M.—Mrs. Ida M. Clark, mother, Bangor.

Massachusetts

Godette, Staff Sergeant Wilfred—Mrs. Virginia F. Godette, mother, Wakefield.
Morisette, First Lieut. Laurier—Mrs. L. Lela Morissette, wife, Lawrence.

Interned by Italy

Maine

McGuire, Staff Sergeant George O.—Mrs. Fred R. McGuire, mother, Presque Isle.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Showers will end early this evening with no important temperature changes tonight or Wednesday forenoon; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Showers ending tonight with no important temperature changes tonight or Wednesday forenoon.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Showers ending early this evening with no important temperature changes tonight or Wednesday forenoon.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:36 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Wednesday, 7:31 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.

War Department Eases Way For Applicants to Air Corps

War Activities in New England

Broadening of physical requirements for future pilots, bombardiers and navigators was announced today by the War Department.

Soldier applicants as well as civilians may inquire about the lower standards at any Aviation Cadet Board, such as the one here at 30 Kilby Street, Boston, or at any induction center.

Age limitations remain at 18 to 26, it was pointed out.

Efficiency Awards

Highest total for efficiency prizes awarded in any similar period in recent years, $3,285 was paid out in June by the General Electric Company for 307 suggestions at its River Works here, it was announced today.

Helping to save war materials or stimulate the flow of apparatus to the fighting fronts, the list was led by G. J. Heffernan of the supercharger division, who received $400 for speeding up the welding procedure on the nozzle-box job of the all-important supercharger for aircraft.

Wave Transfer

Lieut. Elizabeth B. Crandall, senior Wave officer at the Midshipmen's School, Northampton, will be transferred to unannounced duty elsewhere, it was given out today by Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, school commander.

She will be succeeded by Lieut. Margaret Disert, former Dean of Women at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Del., who has been senior officer of the Wave Training School at Iowa State Teachers' College.

Labor Officers

Labor Relations Officers in the Navy Offices of Field Inspection will be commissioned immediately from among selected applicants, according to the Office of Naval Officer Procurement here.

The officers will work with civilian contractors and their employees.

Candidates must have had several years of experience in labor relations with large firms, dealing directly with labor unions, according to requirements.

A college degree is desirable, it was pointed out. Age limits are 32 to 40, although consideration will be given to men over 50 in exceptional circumstances.

Camouflage Improved

Cut trees, used in camouflage of gun positions, retain their life-like appearance for extended periods with the aid of a solution developed by Harvard University, according to Camp Edwards officers.

Mine Sweeper

A mine-sweeper will be launched next Tuesday by the Rice Brothers Corporation, East Boothbay, Maine, announced the First Naval District, which had previously announced that it was being built by the Frank L. Sample, Jr., Inc., Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

Rationing Boards

For the convenience of servicemen, three new rationing boards have been set up by the Office of Price Administration in this area, opening today at Camp Edwards, First Service Commahd Headquarters and First Naval District Headquarters.

They handle gasoline, tire and shoe problems for military personnel, according to Lawrence J. Bresnahan, District OPA Director; each board is staffed by a civilian custodian and Army or Navy officers.

Maritime Service

Sea duty within 25 weeks at $150 a month base-pay, plus keep and 100 per cent bonus for war-zone service, is available to high-school graduates under 25 years of age volunteering for the United States Maritime Service to become "assistant purser—hospital corpsmen."

Further information is available at the Maritime Service Enrolling Office, 177 Milk Street.

Bombardier Grads

Among last week's graduates of the Army's "West Texas Bombardier Quadrangle" were 31 men from Massachusetts who received wings and commissions as second lieutenants or flight-officer appointments.

Soldier's Medal

"For saving the lives of a fire-truck crew and protecting the truck from complete loss during a fire on the rifle range" at Camp Edwards, Corp. Albert W. Crosby of North Vassalboro, Me., yesterday received the Soldier's Medal from Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command.

The citation, recounting the heroism of last June 5, said the Corporal "was driving a fire truck and, at one point, where the fire truck in knocking down the side fire had nearly reached the head fire, the wind shifted and surrounded the fire truck with flames.

"The heat was so intense that the motor stalled, thereby making it impossible to move the truck or operate the pressure pumps. The fire blazed around the truck and the tires began to burn.

"Corporal Crosby, with utter disregard for his personal safety, beat off the fire with the hand-pump tanks carried on top of the fire engine."

Hero's Mother

Mrs. James Munro of South Cle Elum, Wash., whose son posthumously received the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism on Guadalcanal, is one of the class of 73 Spars who today started a six-weeks indoctrination course at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.

Douglas A. Munro, son of the officer candidate, was a signalman first class in the Coast Guard, who showed "conspicuous gallantry" to win the nation's highest honor. He helped in the evacuation of a battalion of Marines trapped by the Japanese at Point Cruz last Sept. 17.

A visitor yesterday at the Academy was Mrs. James V. Forrestal, wife of the Undersecretary of the Navy, who recently returned from an inspection of women's forces in England.

Situation on Gas Grows Brighter For East Coast

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Harding warned. An extremely cold winter would retard gasoline supplies, whereas an unusually moderate winter could have the effect of brightening the gasoline outlook. These are only speculative prospects however, whereas the immediate factors pointing to gasoline relief are tangible enough to be cited boldly by Mr. Harding.

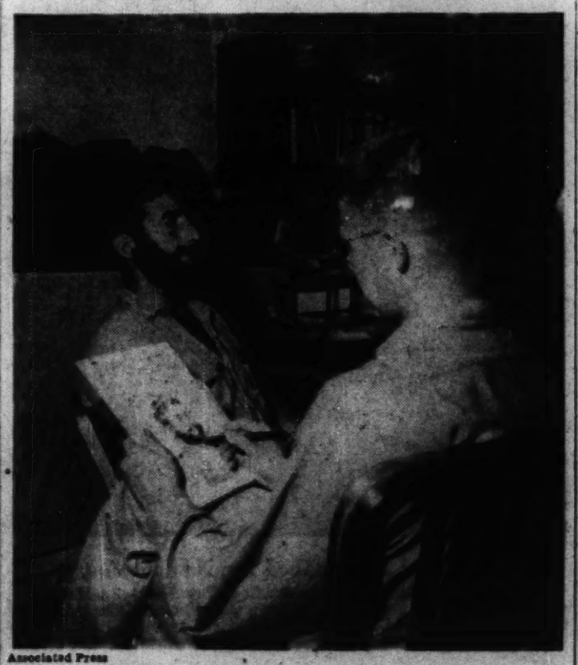
"Big Inch" as the new pipe line to New York is termed, will carry from 300,000 to 325,000 gallons of crude oil a day to the Eastern Coast, Mr. Harding estimated. This will relieve other forms of transportation for gasoline. Another pipe line to be finished by Dec. 1, he added, will have a capacity of 225,000 barrels per day and will be designed for carrying gasoline as well as light fuel oil and kerosene.

Here's the Box Score

Mr Harding summarized his outlook on the gasoline situation as follows:

1. Lifting of the pleasure driving ban is expected momentarily.
2. Vast improvement in transportation facilities allows for equalization of the gasoline allotment for civilan use over the entire country east of the Rockies.
3. Serious consideration will be given to supplying any increased demands by the military for petroleum and oil from foreign resources.
4. Proposed increases in the price of petroleum will come before Congress for careful consideration in September.
5. Gasoline supplies for New England will hinge to a great degree upon the demands for fuel this winter.

Artist Makes Sketch



Associated Press

Sailor Poses Aboard Light Cruiser

Francis Neal Hattemer, Boatswains Mate 2/c has his portrait done by Ensign Loring Thompson of Newton, Mass., on a cruiser at an advanced base in the South Pacific.

Destroyer Expert

Official U. S. Navy

Commander R. W. Smith

Shop Superintendent, Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard, just promoted from rank of lieutenant commander. Commander Smith is a native of Hingham, Mass.

Fuel Oil Books Are 80 P. C. In Public's Hands

Fuel oil coupons are being mailed to householders in Eastern Massachusetts as rapidly as possible, and local War Price and Ration Boards in the area reported today that about 80 per cent of the applications had been filled.

Some 37,000 application forms were sent out from District OPA headquarters, and all but about 5,000 of these have been returned by fuel oil users. Householders who have not yet returned their applications are urged to do so at once.

Boards in Newton, Brookline, Winchester, and Weymouth reported today that all applications on their hands had been filled. Boards at Fall River, Lowell, Saugus, Dedham, and Marblehead reported a late start on filling applications, but said today that coupons were being sent out now as rapidly as possible.

Bulk of Applications Filled

Other Boards reported 80 per cent of the applications they had received have been filled.

Householders who have received their fuel oil coupons were urged today to order from their dealers at once, so that orders may be filled now and thus avoid congestion in September, when fuel oil orders normally are placed. Dealers, it was stated, may find themselves unable to cope with the situation if users delay placing their orders.

Hopes for an easier fuel situation in New England than was experienced last year were bolstered by orders issued yesterday by Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, who told East Coast refiners to step up their production of home heating oil "to provide a cushion for the winter months."

More Production Urged

Refiners were asked by Secretary Ickes to increase the production of home heating oil and military gasoline, even if this means that they must reduce the quantity of industrial fuel oil.

No estimate was forthcoming on the amount of heating oil that might result from lifting of the quotas, but confidence was expressed that the East Coast would get as much fuel oil as it did last year.

Lifting of quotas in Eastern refineries was made possible because of improved transportation on the East Coast, said Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies. Transportation "is better than it has ever been since the war began," he said.

Air Warning Service Week Starts Aug. 15

Governor Saltonstall today issued a proclamation designating the entire week of Aug. 15 as "Aircraft Warning Service Week" throughout Massachusetts. The message urged citizens of the State to acquaint themselves with the fundamental purposes and functions of the aircraft warning service and to contribute their wholehearted support to this essential wartime activity.

Entirely coincidental with the Governor's message Boston also had a young visitor to the Boston Information Center from Randolph, Vt., whose observation post has been cited by the First Fighter Command for its able work. He was Charles W. Ellis, of Randolph, and his post, based in a former automobile camp in that town, was awarded a citation and silver plaque for reporting an Army bomber in trouble last June and assisting in the task of rescuing its crew and plane.

In his message the Governor stated that "a well-organized, alert warning service constitutes a positive defense and discourages attack. It is vital to the defense of our Commonwealth and nation that those on routine patrol be always encouraged and aided through the steady assistance of ground observers ever on the alert . . ."

Sequence of Events

According to the 15-year-old Ellis boy who is visiting relatives in Quincy, the Army bomber was proceeding on a routine flight and was approaching the Randolph post when it was first reported. Two Randolph youths, Kenneth McIntire and William Mortimer, according to the boy, were on duty at the time and the Ellis boy had gone off duty. The following sequence of events occurred, he said, all of which was duly reported instantly to Army headquarters by the post telephone within a period of three minutes:

The four-engined bomber came into sight proceeding normally when suddenly an inboard engine backfired and began to smoke badly. Four members of the crew bailed out by parachute. The plane then circled around to the north and three more members parachuted out of the plane. The bomber kept upon its northerly heading, when it appeared to explode, and then passed out of sight. Three other crew members were killed when the plane crashed.

Rescue Crew Sent

Later, according to the boy, a rescue crew was flown up from Manchester, N. H., and in conjunction with a rescue party from the town was able to pick up the parachuted fliers and to locate the wreckage of the plane.

For this work the First Fighter Command awarded the post in Randolph a citation and silver plaque.

There are approximately 150 to 200 persons serving in the observation post in Randolph, the youth said. Shifts are four hours long and served once a week, he stated. Young Mr. Ellis is an accredited observer which means that he can name planes by make and type and has been associated with the post ever since its activation 18 months ago.

Hugh Seaver is Chief Observer of the Randolph post.

Canty Pays Back

Upon hearing that Fred J. Canty of East Boston had made restitution of more than half the money he received out of the WPA pay roll fraud at the South Boston Navy Yard dry dock, and that he had assisted the Government in clearing up the cases, Judge Francis J. W. Ford today imposed a suspended sentence of three months and one year's probation in Federal Court, conditional upon his making further restitution of $52.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T," "U," and "V" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Aug. 16—Stamp No. 14 becomes valid for five pounds through Oct. 31.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

La Guardia to Talk At Faneuil Hall

Immediate removal of the "Fascists who have succeeded Mussolini in Italy and stand in the way of peace between Italy and the United Nations" is the object of a mass meeting of representative Massachusetts Italians next Monday evening in Faneuil Hall, at which Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City will speak.

Declaring recently that it is now evident to the people of the world that anti-Fascists are the true friends of Italy, Joseph Salerno, President of the Massachusetts State Congress of Industrial Organizations, said that the Italian people must compel their leaders to make peace with the United Nations in return for which "Italy should be guaranteed its national integrity and given the opportunity to establish a peoples' government."

The mass meeting is sponsored by the Committee of Friends of Free Italy, headed by Mr. Salerno and Joseph Fiascone, Manager of the Boston Joint Board of the Amalgamated Workers of America.

Britain to Pay for Sites Lent to U. S. for Bases

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Reverse Lend-Lease pays new dividends today with the disclosure by the State Department that the British Government will reimburse private owners for the sites on British Western Hemisphere territory which the United States has developed into American military and naval bases.

The British Government will pay upward of $5,500,000 in compensation to private property owners for bases which the United States acquired in 1940 in Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Lucia, Trinidad and British Guiana in exchange for the 50 overage destroyers transferred to Britain.

Under the September, 1940, agreement, the bases were obtained rent free, but the United States agreed to reimburse owners of private property for loss of land or for damages arising from the establishment of the bases. Now the State Department discloses the "generous offer" of the London Government, under reciprocal Lend-Lease, to assume these obligations.

This latest advance in collaboration for the common defense of United Nations ideas follows yesterday's announcement that the United States has entered a Lend-Lease arrangement with Ethiopia under which this Government will supply defense assistance to the Kingdom of Haile Selassie under terms of the Lend-Lease Act of 1941 empowering the President to extend aid to any country whose defense is deemed vital to the defense of the United States.

In reference to British payment for American hemispheric bases, the State Department comments:

"The generous offer of the British Government to assume the obligations of this Government for the payment of compensation for the expropriated private property and other damage in the base area will serve to make these bases stand out not only as effective weapons in time of war but also as tangible reminders at all times of the friendship and co-operation of the British Government."

Under the original exchange agreement, London was to pay the property owners first, and then the United States, after having the properties examined by its own appraisers, was to reimburse the British Government.

These outpost bases have since been valued by American appraisers at approximately $5,500,000. The total cost to the British may be considerably in excess of that figure, however, since it will also include in many cases the cost of moving and resettlement, legal fees, awards to compensate owners for temporary loss of businesses and bonuses to induce property owners to vacate immediately.

Congregationalists Organize Home and War Relief Group

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Congregational Christian Churches of the United States announced Aug. 7 formation of a Service Committee for International and Domestic Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Work to be headed by the Rev. James C. Flint of Great Neck, N. Y., as full-time Director.

The announcement said the organization believed it was the first major non-pacifist denomination to form such a committee and that it would be patterned after the American Friends Service Committee.

"The projects of this new Committee will not only include relief work overseas," the announcement said, "in close co-operation with the American Board of Foreign Missions, but also in tension areas within the United States of America in co-operation with the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches."

Dr. Flint, who comes from Chicopee Falls, Mass., was educated at Bowdoin College, Union Theological Seminary, and Columbia University. He has been associated with church work among youth for several years.

The Rev. Alfred W. Swan of Madison, Wis., was named chairman of the Committee, which includes:

Tracy Strong, Sr., General Secretary of the World Alliance of the Young Men's Christian Associations, in special charge of the prisoners of war work; Dr. Edward H. Hume, Secretary of the Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work; Elizabeth Herring, Secretary of Rural Work of the National Y. M. C. A. Board; Dr. John C. Bennett, professor of Christian ethics, Union Seminary, and Willard Thorp, Economist, all of New York City; Mrs. E. D. Martin, Claremont, Calif.; Mrs. Langdon Thaxter, Portland, Maine; Dr. John E. Schroeder, professor at Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.; Edward Hawley, East Lansing, Mich., a Michigan State College student, and Miss Lea Taylor, Director of Chicago Commons.

Six Welfare Units Consolidate Work

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Formation of American War-Community Services to co-ordinate the emergency activities of six national organizations in dealing with problems created by overcrowded war industry communities was announced yesterday with the election of Henry Bruere, Bowery Savings Bank President, as Chairman.

The new organization is composed of the Child Welfare League of America, Family Welfare Association of America, National Institute for Immigrant Welfare, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, National Urban League, and the National Board of the Y. W. C. A.

To carry out its program, the six agencies have made a joint appeal to the Community War Chests in 700 cities for $709,616 to supplement their normal budgets for 18 months from July 1.

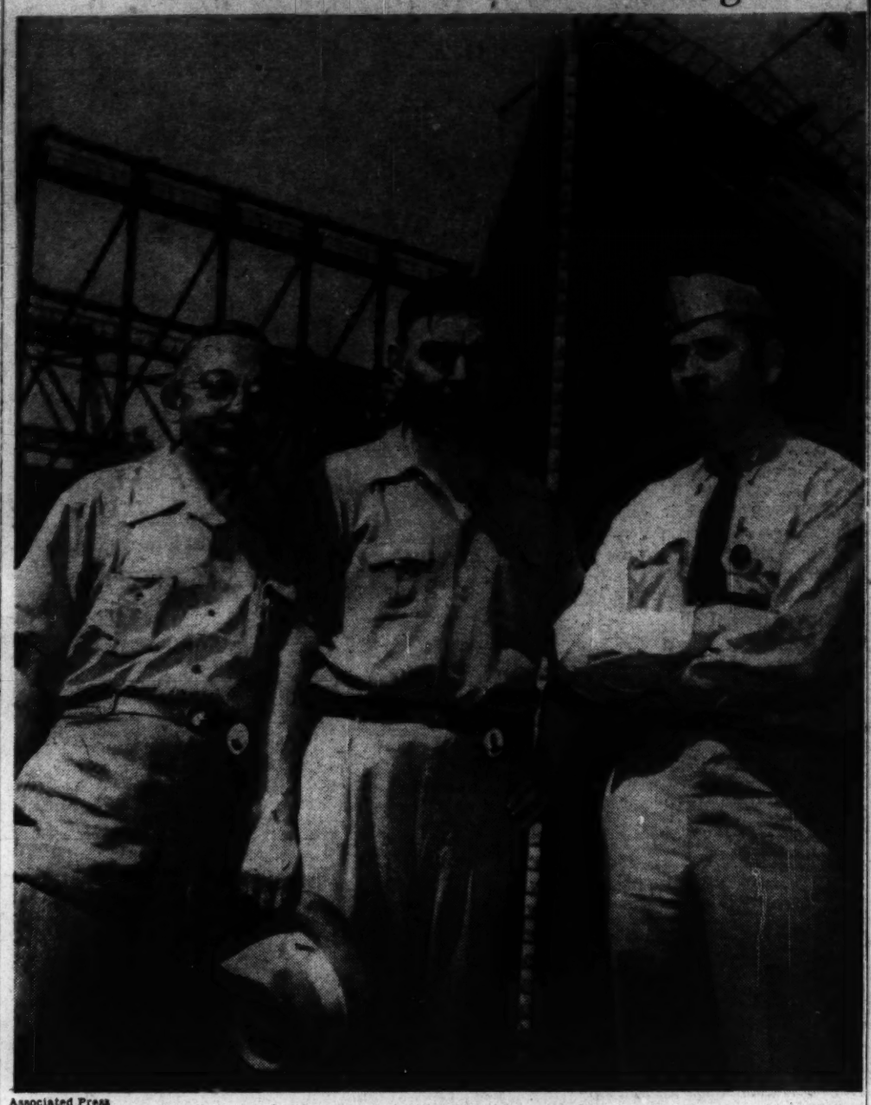
Other officers elected include Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Washington, D. C., Vice-Chairman, and William H. Baldwin, National Urban League President, as Secretary.

Walton Ends Long Term As Texas A. & M. Head

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Aug. 10 (AP)—Dr. Thomas Otto Walton has resigned as President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, F. M. Law of Houston, President of the Board of Directors, said yesterday. Dr. Walton becomes President Emeritus.

The resignation was accepted by the Board of Directors and Vice-President Frank C. Bolton will assume temporarily the duties of President. Dr. Walton has been President of A. & M. since 1925.

Men Behind Normandie Raising



Associated Press

In Charge of Salvaging Operations

Standing on the dock in New York City at the bow of the Lafayette, former French liner Normandie, are the three men in charge of salvage operations which recently floated the big vessel from the bottom. They are (left to right): A. C. W. Sieckes, naval architect; Capt. J. I. Tooker, salvage expert for Merritt, Chapman & Scott Company, and Capt. B. E. Manseau, Supervisor of Salvage for the United States Navy.

New Jersey Draft Director Hits Bickering

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 10—Following President Roosevelt's lead, Col. Edgar N. Bloomer, State Director of Selective Service, indirectly told local draft boards, medical advisory boards, and boards of appeal yesterday that those who publicly aired their displeasure over directives would be expected to hand in their resignations.

Mr. Bloomer sent to local draft officials copies of a letter written by President Roosevelt to heads of all Government agencies and bureaus that warned against public wrangling among Government personnel.

Late yesterday the State Director said it was a coincidence that his action followed closely the public challenge by Union County Draft Board No. 2 of a Selective Service directive to begin classifying pre-Pearl Harbor fathers for induction into the armed forces starting Oct. 1.

The Union County Board, in identical letters to Mr. Roosevelt, all governors, members of Congress, War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, and Maj. Lewis B. Hershey, National Draft Director, had said it was "shocked beyond measure" by the directive and contended it would not induct fathers "as long as it has one single man deferred."

Routine Distribution

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, said last night President Roosevelt's letter to agency heads regarding the airing of disagreements had been ordered distributed routinely to all draft boards, but, he said, obviously was not aimed at them.

General Hershey said he passed on the letter to all state draft directors, with instructions that copies be relayed to local boards, because it bore a notation, "for distribution within the agency." He said he presumed the letter had been distributed to boards in all states by now.

Classrooms Curbed By War Shortages

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—War shortages have hit the halls of learning and even in modern classrooms Johnny and Mary may have to learn some of the tricks of the little red schoolhouse.

Mixing flour and water paste may be part of the day's lesson as tapioca and cornstarch bases and glues become less available.

Or they'll wield a pocket knife on pencils because desk pencil sharpeners are almost out of production and pocket sharpeners are peacetime relics.

There'll still be rulers, but minus the metal edges, and pencil, paint and crayon boxes will be of cardboard.

The War Production Board says there'll be an adequate supply of paper—if it isn't wasted—but very few metal ring notebooks and no zipper closings.

Production of pen points for separate holders will be increased 85 per cent, but that's for export, not home work.

Righting of Lafayette Goes On As Ship Passes Refitting Mark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—The work of righting the steamship Lafayette, formerly the Normandie of the French Line, continued slowly today as the vessel passed the 45-degree list which Navy experts had said would be the point at which actual salvage and refitting operations could be started. As there was no letup on work on the big vessel after this point was reached, it was indicated that naval salvage experts had decided upon righting it even more before beginning the work of cleaning out and repairing the inside of the craft.

The Navy will not pull the vessel into the middle of the slip, as had originally been the plan when the 45-degree list is reached, engineers believing that the vessel will right itself where it is without injury to near-by piers.

Capt. Bernard E. Manseau, Supervisor of Salvage for the Navy, told reporters that hereafter turning the former luxury craft upright would be "immeasurably slower" than on the two previous days because time is needed to shift pumps to different locations and to remove bulkheads inside the vessel.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia made an informal visit to the pier yesterday afternoon and was pleased with the progress made on the Lafayette.

"A wonderful piece of work," the Mayor said. "It is really a great job. I don't know whether it was imagination or not, but while I was out there it seemed I could see the ship going up a little bit."

Field's Music Views Meet With Approval

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York today announced that "leading symphonic organizations had expressed approval of the views of its President, Marshall Field, in asking for a modification of the ban on broadcast recordings.

Mr. Field on Saturday called on James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, to modify his ban because the existence of the great symphonic orchestras in the U. S. "is threatened by loss of recording symphonies." Royalties from recordings, he said, were required to insure their continuance.

The 11 symphonic organizations expressing approval of Mr. Field's views were the Los Angeles Philharmonic, the Rochester Philharmonic, the Indianapolis Symphony, and orchestras in Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Washington, Cincinnati, San Francisco and Minneapolis.

Cod Fillet Output Big

Ten million pounds of cod fillets were produced in Newfoundland last year, valued at more than $1,000,000.

Plane Plant Labor Leakage Grows

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—West Coast airplane plants not only are thousands of workers short of their needs but are losing them faster than they can hire them, Joseph D. Keenan, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, said today.

"In almost every single plane plant on the West Coast," said Mr. Keenan, who is in charge of labor production for the WPB, "the separations — workers leaving — are greater than the hiring.

"With one exception, the plants are running 3,000 to 10,000 workers short of their minimum requirements."

But the West Coast is not the only area hit by labor turnover, said Mr. Keenan, pointing out that Ford war plants in Detroit hired 3,078 workers in July and in the same month lost 3,614, a loss for the month of 536.

"In May," Mr. Keenan said, "the Boeing Aircraft Company plant in Seattle hired 1,200 workers, lost 1,600. In June, the plant was able to keep on a fairly even keel because of school closings which made more workers available. But I believe final figures for July will show a drop."

The Army has canceled a number of war contracts in the Seattle Area to give the Boeing Company an opportunity to recruit workers needed to get lagging production of Flying Fortresses back on schedule.

Another large plane plant, said Mr. Keenan without naming it, hired 11,364 workers between Jan. 1 and July 1 of this year and in the same time lost 11,372, a net loss of eight in the period when the company was trying to step up production.

As an example of what is happening with the aircraft industry's manpower, a detailed report—the latest available—cited by WPB, showed that in May:

The number of men and women quitting their jobs totaled 5.1 per cent of those employed. The number includes those who entered the Army, returned to the farms to get deferment from the draft, just walked out to look for another job, and women who shifted jobs or returned home.

The report said:

"Serious dissatisfaction exists in West Coast plants because the recent wage stabilization order left aircraft wage rates from 10 cents to 30 cents per hour lower than shipbuilding rates. As a result, the War Manpower Commission has found that a considerable outward flow of male workers to the shipyards exists.

"There is little movement from aircraft to any other industry than shipbuilding because beginners' rates in aircraft are higher than in other industries (except shipbuilding)."

Bus Companies Seek Helicopter Routings

By The Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 10

The possibilities in the helicopter which flies vertically and horizontally and which can hover like a humming bird have been recognized in 250 applications for route certificates filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board during the spring and early summer. One application covered 53,000 miles. A score or more of bus and truck companies have asked for routes.

First 'Mosquitos' Built in Canada Fly Atlantic to Britain

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 10—The first Canadian-built Mosquito planes have arrived at a British airfield today after flying the Atlantic, the British radio reported.

The aircraft were flown from Canada by crews of the Royal Canadian Air Force and Royal Air Force Transport Command, the BBC said.

The first Canadian-built Mosquito flew in Toronto late last year, just 12 months after the arrival of two senior engineers sent from the parent company in England to the Canadian de Havilland factory to start the work. More than 8,000 drawings followed these men across the Atlantic in batches by air and sea, and more than 98 per cent of them arrived safely. Sample units and other supplies were shipped and flown over.

Mosquitos coming off the Canadian assembly line have been used by training squadrons on the other side of the Atlantic and have already been examined and handled by airmen of the United States Army and Navy Air Corps, the broadcast concluded.

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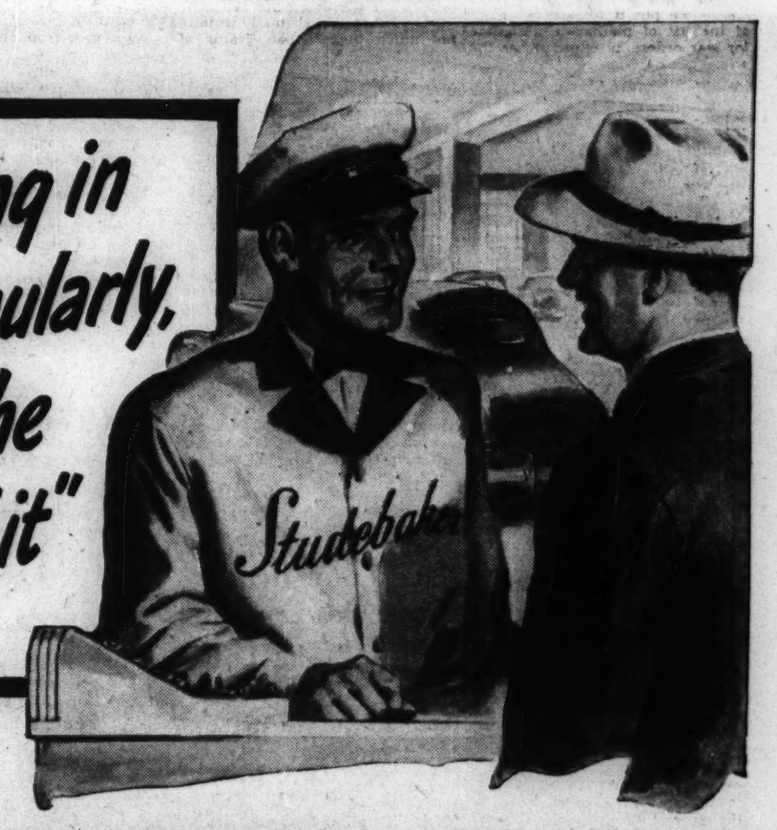

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Navy Wife Shares Impressions of India

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of the Christian Science Monitor

Should Betty Leggett's Navy husband ever be sent to India, his wife wouldn't have to go to the movies to see what that far country looks like, for she has traveled more than 6,000 miles within its borders, from Kodaikanal in South India through Kashmir in the North.

She could visualize well enough some of the difficulties with which he would have to cope. Insects, for instance. She laughs now over her own astonishment when she was handed a bag to put her feet in during her first dinner party in India. But she was mighty thankful for it when she heard the concert of mosquitoes that welcomed the guests as they put their feet under the table.

Dressed in a sheerly woven saari, Mrs. Leggett is sharing her impressions of India with other Navy and Army wives at the Officer's Wives Club at the Boston Y. W. C. A. this afternoon. Teaching English, history, and physical education in the High Clerc School in Kodaikanal was her first job after being graduated from the University of California. Mrs. Leggett, then Betty Bailey of Sacramento, chose it as a way to start seeing the world.

Five Generations of Missionaries

A member of a family which can point to five generations of missionaries in India, she had several relatives who were glad to welcome her there in the summer of 1939. She stayed until May, 1941, when Americans were being evacuated in anticipation of trouble with Japan.

High Clerc School, in the cool, mountain resort town of Kodaikanal, is American, but its students gave her more work than those she taught in California upon her return. Brought up in India with plenty of servants to pick up after them, they had a lot to learn besides the three R's, she explained.

Vacation periods gave her time to travel and an opportunity to become acquainted with many of the natives. If she ever had any doubt of the freedom women enjoy under Christianity as compared with other religions, she has none now. The bondage of Indian women to religious superstitions and the laws of caste oppressed her.

Britain Faces Hard Task

Mrs. Leggett feels that Americans who criticize Britain for making what they call too little headway in improving social conditions in India merely show their ignorance of what the British have had to cope with in the way of hampering superstitions and traditions. "But superstition is not born into them," she said, "It is trained into them, and if they could have enough education, they could get over it. Providing the education, however, is a task the size of which few Americans realize."

When an English or other white woman gives a tea party for her Indian friends, she at once runs into the rules of caste, which she must observe meticulously, according to Mrs. Leggett. Each caste, for instance, has its own servant caste, and members of the former cannot eat anything prepared by servants of any other caste. Therefore, each visitor brings her own servant to prepare her tea and cakes. These parties, she added, are great occasions for the Indian women, most of whom still never appear on the streets. If they have cars, they arrive with curtains drawn tightly over the windows.

If women do go out on the streets with their husbands, they walk behind them, says Mrs. Leggett. She was especially amused to note that the women always rowed the boats when couples went out of a Sunday afternoon on the lake near which she was living.

Mrs. Leggett doubts whether any political party in India really represents the masses. The poorer Indians who live in the villages are interested only in getting enough to eat and understand little if anything of politics, she said. Her uncle Dr. Galan Scudder, often has asked such villagers what they thought of Mohandas K. Gandhi, only to be told, "I don't know Gandhi. We have no one by that name in our village."

She believes that the radio is going to play a tremendous part in modernizing India. In village after village, she has seen the inhabitants clustering around the town's one radio set, which, she says, generally is located in the middle of the village.

As the wife of a naval ensign, J. Ridgely Leggett, who also is a Californian, Mrs. Leggett is continuing to "see the world." She came to Boston a few weeks ago after three months in Brunswick, Maine, and is enjoying keeping house for her husband and three other ensigns in a sublet apartment on Beacon Hill. Ensign Leggett formerly was a geophysicist. They met on the boat coming home, she from India and he from the Near East, where he had been prospecting for oil for three years in Iran and Iraq.

Marblehead Arrangers

The Arrangers of Marblehead will meet at the home of Mrs. Marquis S. Smith, Fort Sewall, tomorrow afternoon. Mrs. Joseph Eno will speak on "The Garden Requiring Minimum Care." Each member will bring an arrangement for one or another of the following groups: Class I, An arrangement in a small Marblehead pottery container; Class II, A dish garden or arrangement of small potted plants for the hospital at Fort Banks; Class III, As you like it, using petunias.

By a Staff Photographer

Officers' Wives Learn Interesting Facts About India

Mrs. J. Ridgely Leggett of Sacramento, Calif., who is speaking about India before the Army and Navy Officers' Wives Club of Boston this afternoon. Mrs. Leggett is wearing an Indian saari, lavender with a gold and white border.

North Vermont Is Expecting New War Plant

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 10—Northwestern Vermont is rapidly becoming industrially minded. With the Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo already renovating the old Queen City Cotton Company property in Burlington for the occupancy, by Sept. 15, of 600 of its eventual 1,200 employees of the branch plant, the National Carbide Company is looking over locations in St. Albans, 28 miles to the north, in contemplation of opening a new branch there.

The National Carbide Company now has one branch in Vermont, located in Bennington. Representatives of the company said this week the southern Vermont branch has proved so satisfactory that the company is planning to open a second plant in the Green Mountain State and is seriously considering the St. Albans location. If established, it would employ 300, the representative said.

In the meantime, officials of Bell Aircraft were entertained Aug. 6 at a dinner attended by 500 Burlingtonians, headed by State and city officials. At a mass meeting held in the Memorial Auditorium afterward, Carl F. Lozon, Vice-President in charge of the Burlington branch of the Bell Corporation, told an audience of 1,000 persons that the pay roll in Burlington for the first half-year would be $600,000 a month and within a year would total $1,500,000 a month. This will be by far the largest industrial plant in the State. The company, he said, plans to move 600 to 700 key workers to Burlington.

During the week, Saul Wallen, Chairman of the New England War Labor Board, notified the Bell Aircraft Corporation that wage rates it proposed to pay must be approved by the War Labor Board. The action came on the heels of a complaint that the Bell concern had been recruiting common labor at 75 cents an hour and truck drivers at $1 an hour, both rates being in excess of the prevailing rates for similar occupations in the Burlington area.

More Cash From Crops

A review of the 1942 crop season made by the State Department of Agriculture this week, showed 16,590 more acres planted than in 1941. Total acreage for Vermont's main crops totaled 1,026,740 acres. Cash income received for crops marketed during the year totaled $10,011,000, compared with $6,814,000 for the previous year.

Harold L. Bailey, entymologist of the State Department of Agriculture, this week warned of disturbing possibilities in the handling of this season's crop of potatoes.

Potato Price Uncertainties

In order to get farmers to increase their potato acreage, Mr. Bailey said, the Government agreed to support a price based on $2.25 a hundredweight in the early fall and increase it later in the season. This "support" price, he added, involved buying the potatoes if they could not be sold in open market at that price, under certain conditions.

This Government promise, Mr. Bailey said, together with incentive payments and a patriotic desire to co-operate in stepping up food production, caused farmers to increase their acreage heavily. Many farmers relied on the plan of selling their stock directly from the field and have no adequate storage space to keep the potatoes if they are not sold.

"It looks now," said Mr. Bailey, "that the open market will not absorb the crop at the 'support' price and the Government, therefore, will be called upon to buy up huge stores of potatoes.

"There is only a short space of time between digging and freezing time, and it may be impossible for the Government to handle all the potatoes offered them during this short period. Shortages of freight cars, inspectors and handling facilities, in general, constitute a major problem. A gloomy preview of what may happen has been shown in North Carolina, where it proved an impossibility for the Government to take care of the crop and there was a terrific waste of needed stock."

Mr. Bailey warned householders that it would be to everyone's advantage to make provisions for emergency storage. It seems the only way, he explains, that a serious potato shortage in the spring may be prevented.

Expert Warns Children Of Alcohol Evil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 10—Facts "which every child should know" about alcohol as a drink were summarized at the School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University by Dr. Haven Emerson, one of the outstanding authorities on public health, as follows:

"The effect sought and found from the use of alcoholic beverages of any strength is due to ethyl alcohol.

"Ethyl alcohol is a narcotic drug which removes inhibitions by depressing the functions of the brain.

"Its use has not been found to improve any of the bodily functions of a healthy person.

"It is in no respect useful or necessary as a food for healthy persons.

"Its use tends to increase disease and accidents and contributes to shortening the length of life.

"It has a particularly harmful effect on persons without mature and stable nervous systems, such as all childhood and youth, and persons constitutionally inferior, the very kind of youth and adults who tend to become addicted to alcohol as a way of escaping from their social and economic limitations."

Dr. Emerson is Professor Emeritus of Public Health Practice of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York City.

Raid Test Aug. 12 In Brockton Area

A recently established staff of umpires will be on hand to report simulated incidents on the morning of Aug. 12 when the citizens of Brockton and the 33 other towns in Region six of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety are subjected to their first daylight regional practice air-raid exercise.

Nearly all of the region's 25,000 civilian defense volunteers are expected to engage in the test, which will get under way when the first audible signal, a steady two-minute blast, is sounded at 10:35 a. m. The time of the raid signal, a series of short blasts, has not been determined.

However, Regional Director Warren S. Keith said yesterday that the public will not be asked to participate longer than 11:05 a. m., the time set for the second long blast, although the length of the test may vary in several communities. Civilian Defense personnel will remain on duty until the all clear at 11:55 a. m.

Merchant Marine Casualties Listed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Navy Department today announced a Merchant Marine casualty list of 20 missing and four killed, as a result of enemy action during July, 1943.

The new list brought the total of Merchant Marine fatalities to 627, and the total missing to 4,124.

Included in the new list were three New Englanders.

They are:

Maine

Aucoin, Joseph John, able seaman, killed; next of kin, Mrs. Beatrice Aucoin, mother, Winterport.

Massachusetts

Kowal, Mathew Edward, ordinary seaman, killed; Mrs. Sally Kowal, mother, Chicopee.

Winslow, Robert Thorp, third assistant engineer, missing; Mrs. Penny H. Winslow, mother, Norwood.

New Waste Paper Drive Launched; Cardboard Boxes in Especial Demand

Disclosing that paper manufacturers have run short of waste materials for paper boxing of war materials and food, and have appealed to the Federal Government for aid, John D. Orr, Regional Salvage Manager in New England for the War Production Board, today announced the launching of a new waste paper drive.

All kinds of waste paper are wanted, including old newspapers, bags and wrapping papers, but cardboard boxes are in especial demand.

In view of the acute shortage of tin, it will not be possible to ship much of the food to be harvested this fall unless it is frozen and packed in paperboard packages, according to the WPB. Many paper box companies are increasing their production of frozen food boxes in order to augment the supplies of food for both civilian economy and the armed forces. Likewise, paper boxes are packaging and protecting innumerable war materials during shipment.

"Once the public knows the need for paper I am confident it will respond just as wholeheartedly as it did last year," Mr. Orr said. "We do not have enough manpower to cut, drive and put into the booms enough pulpwood. Conversions of waste paper is the only answer. This waste paper must come from the American people. I know New Englanders will use the same elbow grease in collecting paper as they do in collecting scrap metals, fats and tins."

Chiefs Re-elect Hickey

DETROIT, Aug. 10 (AP)—Commissioner Edward J. Hickey of the Connecticut State Police last night was re-elected General Chairman of the State and Provincial Section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Bruce Smith of the Institute of Public Administration, New York City, was renamed an advisor.

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Youngsters' Pet Project

Egan

S. P. C. A. Gets Newspapers for Animal 'Houses'

Harry L. Allen, Superintendent of the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital, is shown receiving a load of old newspapers from a group of boys who volunteered to make the rounds of the neighborhood. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals needs old newspapers for use in the cages to aid in rendering the utmost care and comfort to pets.

Ship Brought To Port After U-Boat Attacks

New England's saga of the sea added another heroic chapter today with the story of how a sea captain from Reading regained control of his merchant ship after two torpedo attacks, picked up crew members from lifeboats, and then made port one third of the way across the ocean.

After taking one torpedo, the ship began sinking, and when the foredeck was awash, Capt. H. E. Stark ordered boats lowered to permit escape of the crew, according to a Navy Department release today.

But the ship stopped settling, the Navy's account said, and six of the engineroom crew volunteered to join the captain in attempting to take the ship to port. The Navy gun crew commanded by Ensign Michael A. Gurda, Florida, N. Y., also remained aboard.

Shortly after its engines were started and it began moving on a zig zag course a member of the armed guard spotted the wake of a torpedo and shouted a warning.

The torpedo missed the bow by about 30 feet.

"Later," the Navy said, "a dark object was seen dimly off the port quarter, but, after three salvos from the guns, it disappeared."

The first attack on the vessel, loaded with vital war goods, came at night. First there was a heavy thud, presumably made by a dud torpedo. A few seconds later a terrific explosion threw sheets of flame and a wave of water over the bridge, the crew members reported.

The crew members who remained in lifeboats during the first few hours after the volunteer crew reboarded the craft, reported that the submarine which waged the attack had signaled them to come alongside the undersea craft but they had refused to do so and the U-boat moved away.

Atlantic Epic

The courageous crew and officers who stayed with their torpedoed ship, its foredeck awash, and who set it again on a staggering zigzag course to bring its war cargo to port a third of the way across the South Atlantic were given full credit for their bravery today by the wife of the Captain, Mrs. Harry E. Stark of Reading, Mass.

First news of the feat performed by merchant marine men under her husband's command reached Mrs. Stark yesterday through a press dispatch released by the Navy. Her husband has not been home since it occurred. Although he has cabled and written her, not a line contained any news of his epic journey, in conformance with Navy regulations for secrecy.

Following Captain Stark's career with interest are his three sons, Walter, a midshipman at the Massachusetts Maritime Academy; Charles H. of Boston; and Herbert of the United States Cavalry Reconnaissance Corps. The Starks have lived in Reading for 25 years, 17 of which Captain Stark has been serving on the ships of the United Fruit Company.

Civilian Defenses Need Radio 'Hams'

Amateur radio operators, the "hams" of peacetime who have been silenced by the Federal Communications Commission, are needed by the Boston Public Safety Committee to maintain the Committee's War Emergency Radio Service, it was learned today.

Applications should be filed with Arthur Turner, who directs the W. E. R. S. at 9 Park Street, Boston, before Saturday. These will be forwarded by the Public Safety Committee to the FCC for permission to operate trans-receivers under the Civilian Defense setup.

Once the applications are granted, 2½-meter receivers will be installed by the W. E. R. S. at all report centers, the City Hospital and fire and police stations throughout Boston. About 50 operators are needed, it was said.

Auditor Wants to Carry Ball Without Political Interference

By Baldwin Garretson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When "Charlie" Fox was playing scrub football at Harvard, the coach excused him from practice on election day because he was a candidate for delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. He finished third, but not without some distinction, for a local sports page carried the story under the headline "Politics Interferes with Harvard Football."

Today City Auditor Charles J. Fox, still as resolute as when he scrimmaged against such Harvard greats as "Tack" Hardwick and Charlie Brickley in 1911, is busy trying to convince the public that his job merits civil service protection on the grounds that politics should not interfere with city auditing.

This proposal is looked upon by Mr. Fox as quite a proper capstone for a career that spans 21 years in municipal service. It is also in current favor with Mr. Fox's friends, many of whom are circulating the initiative petitions to make it possible, and it is said to have the tacit approval of the Boston Finance Commission and the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

The career itself was begun in Ward 22 when Mr. and Mrs. James P. Fox decided that their son should be a school teacher and sent him in 1907 to Bridgewater State Normal School. After four years of this, most of it in mathematics, he moved on to Harvard and a course on municipal government under the noted William Bennett Munro.

Assigned to Dover Survey

Boston's municipal annexation program was the issue at the time, and the new student was assigned to Dover to sample the sentiment of the Selectmen and the local gentry in what was then the smallest and most remote community in the metropolitan area.

Everyone apparently was very much against annexation, an attitude which was faithfully reproduced by the student in a voluminous longhand report which he submitted to Professor Munro. It was returned a few days later marked an A— and bearing the brief notation in red ink: "If this manuscript had been typed a higher mark would have been forthcoming."

After graduating with an A. B. degree from Harvard in 1912, Mr. Fox taught "math" and coached football at a number of secondary schools. These included the Newman School in Hackensack, N. J., and the Gardner and Marblehead Schools in Massachusetts.

In October, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve and began his auditing career in earnest, learning the practical application of mathematics in preparing cost analyses at the Charlestown Navy Yard as a first-class yeoman. During 14 months in the service he rose to the rank of chief yeoman, and married Miss Gertrude L. Cloutier, who had been a student of his while at Gardner High.

Joined Revenue Staff

When he received his honorable discharge from the Navy in February of 1919, Mr. Fox obtained a job as Field Agent of the Internal Revenue Department in Greater Boston, and remained there until his appointment as City Budget Commissioner May 20, 1922.

The Mayor at the time was James M. Curley, a Democrat and a friend of the elder Fox, like his son a Republican, and a First Assistant City Assessor for many years. Young Fox simply asked for the job and got it when he measured up to Civil Service requirements which were too much for a competing candidate.

His proudest achievements during his 12 years in this office were the establishment of a classification and compensation plan for the 1,700 employees on the Suffolk County payroll, and a streamlining of the budget estimate forms which facilitated a review and analysis of departmental expenses for the Mayor and the City Council.

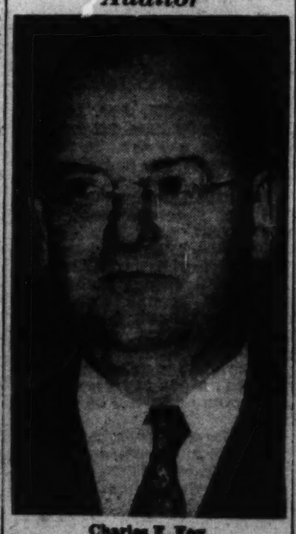
Expert on Standardization

Rupert S. Carven, who had resigned as Budget Commissioner in 1922, resigned as City Auditor in 1934, and Mr. Fox stepped up to that job. He standardized the double-entry bookkeeping system which the State Legislature had recommended, and adopted a budgetary control system which meant that all city commitments had to have his approval before the departments could spend any money.

In 1940 Mr. Fox received honorable mention for the Louisville Award of the Municipal Finance Officers Association of United States and Canada for his clarification of the city's financial reports, and two years later he was elected President of the Association, the firs Bostonian so honored.

Mr. Fox has an idea that placing the protecting arms of Civil Service around the City Auditor will give him the measure of independence he needs from the continually varying influences at City Hall. Boston's fiscal officer, he feels, should be able to carry the ball without any interference.

Auditor



Charles F. Fox
Boston City Auditor, who is seeking civil service status

Farmers Urged To Store 'Spuds'

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 10 (AP)—The State Farm Bureau today said it is planning an intensive campaign to induce potato growers to hold part of their harvest in storage.

Alfred French, Bureau Secretary, expressed fear that there would be "too enthusiastic disposal of the bumper crop this fall." If this happened, he warned, it would be necessary to import potatoes from other areas for home consumption.

Walter A. Felker, Director of the State Bureau of Markets, has been named head of a special committee to stimulate potato storage.

Leather Workers Ponder Withdrawal

PEABODY, Mass., Aug. 10 (AP)—Attorney Joseph B. Harrington announced today that he had been engaged by a committee representing leather workers in Peabody, Salem, Lynn, Woburn, and Norwood to take steps which, he said, might lead to their withdrawal from the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union and revival of the old National Leather Workers' Association.

Mr. Harrington said the workers were dissatisfied with the union leadership and that the trouble stemmed from failure of the union to win a National Labor Relations Board election at the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company last spring. Members of the Peabody local will meet Aug. 12, Mr. Harrington added, to press for immediate action on revival of the old union.

Milk Interests Meet With OPA To Solve Tangle

Food Problems in New England

New England's greatly tangled milk situation was aired today in a joint hearing at the Regional Office of Price Administration in Boston, where representatives of the six State Milk Control Boards and a large number of milk-producing co-operatives sat down around a conference table in an effort to iron out their problems.

Hope that the meeting would decide on future milk price schedules that would meet with OPA approval in Washington was expressed by Joseph C. Cort, Director of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board.

Already, farmer producers in the Fall River and New Bedford areas have announced their intention of withholding their milk from sale on Aug. 16, unless current price-freezing regulations are relaxed.

Fish Prices Cut

New Englanders are now benefiting by a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent in the price of 19 varieties of fresh fish as the result of new price ceilings announced by the Office of Price Administration.

The retail reductions, generally, are in line with the cuts imposed on wholesale fish prices by OPA price ceilings. Although the regulations were put into force on July 22 by District OPA officials, retailers in this area have only now begun to compute their prices on the previous week's wholesale costs.

About 35 Greater Boston retail fish dealers met yesterday with OPA officials, and Thomas D. Rice, fish price specialist, and Price Attorney Richard D. Gerould explained the regulations. Retail prices, it was pointed out, may vary each week. They are to be computed on the basis of the previous week's wholesale costs.

Local varieties of fish affected by the new controls are alewives, cod, cusk, blackback, sea dab, yellowtail, haddock, hake, herring, pollock, rosefish, gray and lemon sole, whiting, wolffish, sea and bay scallops, salmon, and tuna.

Simplified Regulations

New simplified OPA price regulations on 37 dry and perishable foods will be explained to Greater Boston food retailers at a meeting tonight in Faneuil Hall. Sponsor of the session is Adam Gage, Administrator of the Boston War Price and Rationing Board. Herman Hankard, OPA food price specialist, will be the speaker.

Co-operating with the OPA in the meeting will be Leo Horrigan, Past President of Retail Grocers Association; William F. Hawkes, President of Retail Grocers Association; Harry Mayman, business manager, First United Stores; Lester Oppenheim, business manager, United Service Stores; Irving Pord, business manager, National D Stores; Louis Goldberg, business manager, Central Groceries; A. Capporele, Wholesale Grocers Association, and Malcolm McCabe, Secretary, Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association.

Farm War Service

Certificates of Farm War Service are to be handed to approximately 10,000 New Hampshire farmers in recognition of an excellent production job, according to J. Ralph Graham, Chairman of the New Hampshire-United States Department of Agriculture War Board.

"Poultrymen in the State produced 14 per cent more eggs than during the first half of the year than they did in the corresponding period of 1942 and 45 per cent more than the 10-year average," he said.

"In spite of a cold backward season, a shortage of labor, machinery, seed and fertilizer, some observers estimate that New Hampshire potato growers have planted two acres this year to each one last year.

"Indications are that goals for truck crops, calling for a 12 per cent increase, will be met and prospects are that apple growers will harvest a good crop of apples," Mr. Graham added.

Bay State Sales Of War Bonds High

Do you know that—Sales of war savings bonds and stamps in Massachusetts during the two fiscal years ending June, 1942 and 1943, amounted to $421,308,000 of Series E bonds, $319,198,000 of Series F and G, and $41,355,000 of war savings stamps, making a total of $781,861,000 in these three types of issues. Sales in 1943 were 60 per cent larger than in 1942. . . .

First recorded studies of chlorination in water purification were made in Boston and several other cities in 1906. Pioneer work in developing the slow sand filter for water purification was done as early as 1888 at the Lawrence Experiment Station under the direction of the late Allen Hazen. . . . Streets in Boston were not officially named and recorded until 1708, seventy-eight years after the first settlement. As early as 1636, however, an ordinance was passed to prevent encroachment of buildings upon the streets and lanes established. . . . Victory gardeners undoubtedly can take much of the credit for the drop of 4 per cent during July in the food item of the cost of living index. . . . Massachusetts' allotment of the Federal Government fund for planning of highway development after the war will be $870,583, if matched by an equal appropriation by the State. [illegible] by the Massachusetts [illegible] Planning Board.

Art on the North Shore—Fred Stone at the Wilbur—The Daily Dialer

Rockport Art Association Opens Its Second Exhibition

By Dorothy Grafly

Rockport, Mass.

The second exhibition of the season held in its headquarters at the Old Tavern by the Rockport Art Association can boast a ceiling price as well as a size restriction. The ceiling is $150; the size not more than 30 inches, including frame, on the horizontal.

But there are many pictures priced below the ceiling.

In smaller scope painters incline toward experiment. You find painters of the nude tackling still-life or landscape; painters of landscape trying their hand at a character sketch; painters whose specialty is flowers sketching boats in harbor.

While a majority of the pictures deal with Cape Ann subject matter, a sprinkling of the foreign scene gives a cosmopolitan, if occasionally a nostalgic, flavor. For instance, there is Mari Peixotto's vivid "Restaurant en Plein Air, Montmartre" with its gay umbrellas, and, strangely enough, empty tables prophetic, perhaps, of present events when gaiety, itself, is the absent guest. Or there is Joseph Kameny's "Dinan, France," a quiet, flat-toned sketch of a French provincial town going about the normal business of a normal, sleepy day.

In these sketches away from home the accent is all on the physical rather than upon the human—upon the feeling of the buildings or the surroundings; and that, again, is true of several impressions that Sidney Raynes has brought back from Mexico, where she was obviously attracted by the rust-reds and moody ochres; by the arched balconies and the houses that climbed hills or turned corners. They are quaint, these impressions, with the quaintness always felt in first impressions of the outsider looking in.

* * *

Quaint and amusing, also, but with a touch of the insider looking out, are the New England water colors, really drawings with color, by Harrison Cady, who brings a twist of humor to the shape of things, whether they be Newburyport stores, gawky telegraph poles or lobster pots.

But Cady has attempted something else, too—a romantic oil that gathers up his emotional reaction toward the Cape Ann scene and spreads it, softly brushed, with misted greens, blues, and interwoven grays on canvas, with little white houses for sole accent.

And there is a burst of emotion in Erma Allen's "Kentucky Wild Flowers," one of the best organized and most distinctive of the many still-lifes, so free is it, so gay, so prickly with color thrusts. Like the Cady landscape romance, this flower impression gives the basic feeling toward the subject without the interruption of unnecessary detail.

The feeling of Cape Ann also motivates Myrtle Myerson's water colors of gray clapboarded houses and fishing shacks facing the harbor or back-to the water.

It is not a moody show. Rather is it a cheerful one, with accent on color. "Rockport Harbor" and "Early Moonrise, Rockport" by Reynolds Beal, with their sense of aliveness, of movement, and of color scintillation, strike the keynote of the exhibition.

Even "Fog" by Elinor Goodridge is high-keyed and pleasant, a simple interpretation of a tree, a man, and a curving road held in close relationship by the blue-green-gray mystery of fog.

* * *

Thoughtful, but expressed with wistful simplicity, are head studies by Grace Barron, interpretations of youth.

Character sketches, in face, are a feature of the exhibition. You find the jolly fat face of Irina Tolford's "Mr. Dafoe," the casual "Mr. Edward Wait," obviously the work of Mildred C. Jones; Madeleine Meier's "Lena," or Edith A. Lowell's "Uneducated."

Aldro T. Hibbard, departing from his tradition of snow, shows that he can paint "Essex Marshes"; Emile Gruppé offers his first water colors, as well as two brilliant little pictures; Nicola D'Ascenzo goes in for the decorative with an intricate color pattern of fish darting through waves; while Tod Lindenmuth in "Nor'easter" joins the setting and the folk—slickered fishermen on strangely soft rocks against the big boom of whitish surf.

A visitor would scarcely know that these are artists in wartime; yet on Cape Ann there are men of the brush who toil in war industries, or whose pictures come as their proxy from the Army's camps.

Joshua Tolford upholds the picture possibilities of the forge in his "The Steam Hammer," where men are blurred by the surge of heat; while C. Roy Morse takes you with him to Camp Gordon in Georgia, or to North Carolina in his larger oil, "U. S. Army Supply Tents."

In passing you may contrast these business-like Army-scapes with the picturesque world-as-it-was-in-the-Old-South flavor of Elizabeth B. Warren's "Sudden Shower."

Lester W. Stevens, Lester Hornby, Galen J. Perrett, Anthony Thieme, Stanley Woodward, Elizabeth M. Lobingier, Jerri Ricci, Esther Williams, Gladys M. Wilkins, old friends and new, all are here; while, in "The Little Show" above stairs, with a $20 top for small oils, you find smart sketches from "Haverhill Bridge" to "Horse Show" by Gifford Beal, Oliver Smith's splashy and tropical "Florida Farm" and many other water colors, drawings, and oils.

By popular vote the $25 A. Carl Butman prize for the most popular picture in the first Rockport exhibition of the season has been awarded to an oil, "Portrait," by Frederick E. Wallace.

On the Esplanade

Tonight

Triumphal Entrance of the Bojards ..... Halvorsen
Toccata ..... Frescobaldi (Arr. by Kindler)
Symphony No. 2 ..... Brahms
Third Movement: Allegretto
Overture to "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
"The Star-Spangled Banner"
Ballet Music from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Dance of the Little Black Slaves—Ballabile
Polka and Russian Dance from "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovitch
Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel" ..... Calliet
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Third Children's Concert
Wednesday Morning, August 11

Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Prelude to "Hansel and Gretel" ..... Humperdinck
Two movements from Symphony in G minor ..... Mozart
Minuet
Finale
Invitation to the Dance .. Weber-Berlioz
"Arkansaw Traveler" ..... Arranged by Guion
Triumphal March from "Peter and the Wolf" ..... Prokofieff
"We've Got 'Em on the Run," Marching Song ..... Langendoen
Russian Sailors' Dance, from "The Red Poppy" ..... Glière

'Red Fence,' by Arthur K. D. Healy
On view through September at the Grace Horne Galleries.

Two Dance Events Promised

Between the abundant theatrical season beginning this month in Boston and the generous schedule of music that lies ahead, dance, which contains something of each plus a quality of its own, is but meagerly represented.

The two dance events we may be sure of are those on Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series—Ballet Theater, to open the series at the Opera House on Wednesday evening, Oct. 6, and play a four-day engagement there; and Katherine Dunham, to appear with her Negro Dancers in Jordan Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 14.

Miss Dunham, who was seen briefly in Boston as Georgia Brown in the stage production of Cabin in the Sky," and in a Technicolor short subject, "Carnival of Rhythm," has been having a tremendous success on the West Coast. In the winter of 1940 she took New York by storm, coming with a small company to the Windsor Theater for one performance and staying for more than 10. Her program, "Tropics and Le Jazz 'Hot,'" combined primitive and modern racial rhythms.

"Miss Dunham, a native of Joliet, Ill., perfected her dancing while studying anthropology at the University of Chicago," according to a publicity release. "Her parents didn't care much about her becoming a dancer and thought they would get her off the track by encouraging her to study anthropology. Well, Miss Dunham did, but she also studied dancing as a primitive anthropological phenomenon, and she wound up by joining the ballet of the Chicago Opera Company.

"The Rosenwald Foundation later gave her a fellowship to do a year's field work in the Caribbean countries for her Ph.D., but in addition to anthropology she mastered a Haitian smoke dance called the 'Dambella,' a Martinique war dance called the 'Ag'ya,' and a Trinidad whirl called the 'Shango.'" Under the nom de plume, Kaye Dunne, she has written of her Caribbean experiences in several magazines.

Incidentally, the charming little company from the Netherlands East Indies—Devi Dja and her Bali-Java Dancers and Musicians—whom the small Boston audiences who saw them must remember, have opened an entertainment-restaurant in Chicago—for lack of bookings, it is said. They prepare the native food themselves, and then give a floor show of their native dances. It is called "The Sarong."

Radio Programs

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Music: Alfred Wallenstein will feature Haydn's "Natturi No. 2," as well as Rabaud's "Suite Anglaise du XVI Siècle," and Balakirew's "Overture on Russian Themes," on Sinfonietta, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m. Earlier in the evening Conrad Thibault, baritone, Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, Remo Bolognini, violinist, and the concert orchestra and chorus will offer a program of familiar music on the American Melody Hour, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Variety: Lieutenant William Hunter, Providence, R. I., squadron leader of a Flying Fortress which has bombed Europe and Africa, will headline "Wings for Tomorrow," Army Air Corps program, NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Rochelle Hudson, screen star, will be hostess to the winning serviceman on "Noah Webster Says" quiz show, Blue—WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Drama: The inside story of the attempts made to storm one of Germany's prisons at Moabit will be told on Arthur Hale's "Confidentially Yours," MBS-WNAC, 7:45 p. m. Edmund Gwenn, British actor, stars in "The Fountain Plays," a mystery tale, on Suspense program, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Alfred Drake, leading male singer in "Oklahoma!" in New York, is to enter soon upon a long-term film contract with Columbia.

At the Wilbur

"You Can't Take It With You," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, starring Fred Stone, revived beginning Aug. 9, 1943, by Frank McCoy. Directed by Mr. McCoy. The cast:

Penelope Sycamore ..... Daisy Atherton
Essie ..... Bobbe Arnst
Rheba ..... Rosetta LeNoire
Paul Sycamore ..... Hale Norcross
Mr. De Pinna ..... Nat Burns
Ed ..... Lance Cunard
Donald ..... Frank Wilson
Martin Vanderhof ..... Fred Stone
Alice ..... Louise Buckley
Henderson ..... Loy Nilson
Tony Kirby ..... Ralph Douglas
Boris Kolenkhov ..... Robert Barnard
Gay Wellington ..... Emma Bunting
Mr. Kirby ..... Ainsworth Arnold
Mrs. Kirby ..... Elizabeth Challingsworth
Three men ..... Donald Keyes, Andrew Smith, Arnold Jones
Olga ..... Cynthia Blake

Entertains With Tricks After Comedy

Boston is a comedy-loving city. It packed the Wilbur last night when Fred Stone returned to Boston in "You Can't Take It With You."

The play has hilarious moments, revolving around a family which has little regard for the conventional and which seems to be undisturbed when firecrackers go off in the cellar, or a "cannon" explosion shakes the house, or a xylophone beats out notes, while a matronly head of the household paints or writes an act of a play.

The household is not quite so eccentric and unusual as it appears to be. No doubt its counterpart could be found in many a city.

Fred Stone does not have much opportunity to exhibit his remarkable talent as a comedian, for while there is a mild sort of humor in the part of Grandpa Vanderhof, which he plays, the robust jests and laughs are left to the other members of the cast.

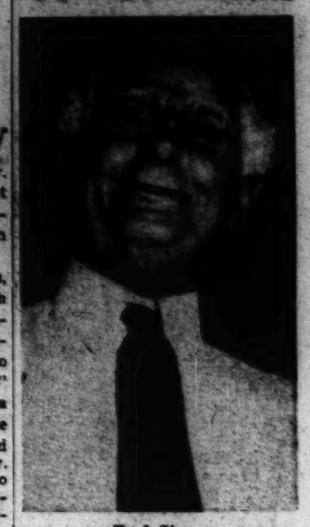
There is much wit and skill in the play, and it stands the wear and tear of time well. There is always fun on stage when people who are impulsive act without deliberation. And that is exactly what the Sycamore family does.

The play is well cast, all the way from the top-ranking Fred to the Grand Duchess Olga.

Through the play runs a love thread, in which the part of Alice is capably played by Louise Buckley and that of young Kirby, with commendable restraint, by Ainsworth Arnold.

After the close of the show Fred entertained the audience for 15 minutes with some of his old tricks.

W. W. C.



Fred Stone
Star of the revival of "You Can't Take It With You," at the Wilbur.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; PM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Novatime.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Shall We Waltz?"
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
5:45 p. m.—"Southland Singing."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—"Spirit of the Vikings."
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.5m), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9m)

3:00 p. m.—News.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orch.
3:30 p. m.—"Sophisticated Lady"
3:45 p. m.—"Quiz Wizard."
4:00 p. m.—"Background for News."
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—Variety program.
4:45 p. m.—Organ music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr. news
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—The Cisco Kid: drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Hamilton's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; orchestra.

Plays and Players

Victor Herbert's "The Only Girl" will be the offering at the Cambridge Summer Theater next week. Patti Pickens, of the Pickens Sisters, and Bob Simmons, radio singer, will co-star. The following week, Glenda Farrell will star in Behrman's comedy, "Brief Moment." Dean Norton will play opposite her.

* * *

"Meet the Wife," with Ruth Amos and Frank Lyon, will be presented the week beginning August 17 by Guy Palmerston at the Playhouse in Worcester.

* * *

Violet Heming will take the Jessie Royce Landis role in the road company of "Kiss and Tell," which comes to the Plymouth Sept. 13. Featured with her will be Walter Gilbert. Others in the cast will be Betty Anne Nyman, Gaylord Mason, Gloria Stroock, William David, May Collins, Ellen Hall, Donald White, Kitty Cosgriff, Irving Mitchell, Ernest Woodward, Billy Nyman, Robert Seymour, and Albert Vees.

* * *

Margaret Webster will appear as Emilia as well as directing the Theater Guild's "Othello," which will star Paul Robeson. José Ferrer and Uta Hagen have already been assigned the roles of Iago and Desdemona. "Othello" will begin a two-weeks engagement at the Colonial Theater beginning Sept. 20, as a subscription play.

* * *

Added to the cast of Elmer Rice's "A New Life," now in rehearsal with Betty Field in the leading role, are Frederica Going, Ann Driscoll, Arthur Griffin, Dorothy Darling, Dora Weissman and Terry Harris. Previously announced were George Lambert, Ann Thomas, Merle Madden, Blaine Cordner, Walter N. Greaza, John Ireland, and Joan Wetmore.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

590 660 710 770 830 880 950 1010 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across Caribbean ..	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	News	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	Johnny Gart Trio..	United Nations Relief;	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Sophisticated Lady" ..	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.
3:45	Doris Tirrell, organ.	Orch. and Speaker.....	'Right to Happiness': sk.	"Quiz Wizard"	Earl Hines's Orchestra
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music.....	Backstage Wife: sketch.	News	Andrews Sisters
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch...	"Across the Footlights"	Jan Garber's Orchestra.
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music.....	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	Variety program	Gene Autry and Com-
4:45	Civilian Defense	The Sea Hound': drama	Young Widder Brown: sk.	Organ music	boy Jamboree .....
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical program	"When a Girl Marries" .	Sheelah Carter, news...	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Musical program	"Portia Faces Life"..	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies .....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch..	Irish Melodies .....
5:45	"Am. Women"	"Chisholm Trail": music	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates...	News: Sports Reporter .	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk.....	Press Roundup: Sports..	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Templeton: 'Rhumba'	Music for Moderns: songs	News from Abroad.....	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news....	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sportcast; music	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	J. W Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra..	Richard Maltinger: News
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Wings for Tomorrow....	"Confidentially Yours"	Lanny Ross, songs ....
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	"You and the War".....	"Yankee Yarns"	Fred Lang, news.....	Musical Comedy Hits ..
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news.....	Ginny Simms: inter-	Treasury Star Parade..	Music of A. Kostelanetz
8:15	"Lights Out"	Terry O'Toole	views; orchestra	Volney Hurd, news	Ed Barry's Band.....
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Noah Webster Says: Quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Music in Variety".....	You Shall Have Music..
8:45	comedy; or.: news	Haven MacQuarrie, mc.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Music in Variety".....	You Shall Have Music
9:00	Colonel Stoopnagle:	Famous Jury Trials....	Quiz Program: Jay C.	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album .....
9:15	comedy; music	Famous Jury Trials....	Flippen, conductor	News Service	Classical Album .....
9:30	Report to Nation....	Les Brown's Orch.	J. Nesbitt's Passing Pa-	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Classical Album .....
9:45	Report to Nation....	Dance orchestra; Sports	rade; C. Dragon's Orch.	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Classical Album .....
10:00	"Suspense": drama	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B Hughes, news..	News: Defense talk ....
10:15	"Suspense": drama	"Wake Time"	Shop: songs; comedy...	Sunny Skyler, songs....	"Voice of Poland"; dr...
10:30	Congress Speaks	'Silver Nocturne'; Music	'Beat the Band'; Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news....	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News: World War II	'Silver Nocturne'; News.	garde; Bob Grant's Or.	Musical Roundup	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
11:00	News; News Analysis	Newscast	News; Baseball scores...	News Service	Les Brown's Orchestra..
11:15	Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	George Hamilton's Orch.	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
11:30	Raymond Scott Show	Fishermen's Program ..	"Music You Want".....	Sinfonietta: Alfred Wal-	Day's End: music.....
11:45	orchestra, vocalists	Swing Shift music: news	"Music You Want".....	lenstein, conductor	Day's End: News.....

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	"Dress Parade"; band...	News Comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Band Box	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news..	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot.....	Air Express Music.....	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Show..	Nancy Pope	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News..	Newscast	The Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	"Morning Ladies" ..	The Breakfast Club.....	Home Forum: talk.....	News; Ruth Moss Int....	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays.	The Breakfast Club.....	Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss' Interviews..	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Musical Yesterdays.	The Breakfast Club.....	Treasury Star Parade...	Spotlight Revue	"Waltzing With You"...
9:45	Food Fair; talk.....	The Breakfast Club.....	Military Band; news....	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"...
10:00	"Valiant Lady".....	Isabel Manning Hewson..	"Lora Lawton"; sketch..	News commentator	Musical program .....
10:15	American Stories	South American Magic..	"The Open Door"; sk...	Choir Loft: organ.....	Grossman, talk.....
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program ..	"Helpmate": sketch....	Yankee House Party: va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Musical Poll of Hits...	'Woman of America': sk.	riety show; orchestra..	Mason .....
11:00	"What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life"; sketch..	Stanley Dixon, news....	Kick-Conga .....
11:15	"Second Husband"..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch..	New England Cupboard..	Melody for Meditation..
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	News	"Snow Village"; sketch..	Jolly Joe and Ralph:	Vaughn Monroe's Orch..
11:45	"Aunt Jenny".....	Rex Ingram, Interviewed	"David Harum"; sketch..	songs; Imogene Wolcott	News report .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, news.....	News .....
12:15	"Big Sister"; drama	Bond Wagon Quiz.....	Music at Noon.....	Organ music	The Pepper Shaker.....
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk....	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk....	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful"...	Washington Commentary	"You're Telling Us!"...	News Service	Italian Melodies .....
1:15	"Ma Perkins".....	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us!"...	Ginger & Lanny: sketch	Italian Quarter Hour...
1:30	"Vic and Sade".....	ABC's of OPA	'Editor's Daughter'....	Musical Roundup	Religious program .....
1:45	"The Goldbergs"...	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Religious program .....
2:00	Serial drama	Home Front: Int.; music	Guiding Light: drama ..	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Ladies, Be Seated.....	"Light of the World"...	Cubs baseball game....	Musical Novelty .....
2:45	"Pepper Young".....	Ladies, Be Seated.....	Hymn Recital	Boston Braves - Chicago	News Service .....
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Cubs baseball game....	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	News	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Braves-Cubs ball game..	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	Police Chief Confer.	State Dept. of Education:	'Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interviews	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	Speaker; orchestra	'Right to Happiness'	Boston Braves - Chicago	Jamboree .....
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music.....	Backstage Wife: sketch..	Cubs baseball game....	Woody Herman's Orch..
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch...	Boston Braves - Chicago	Red Nichols' Orchestra..
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music.....	Lorenzo Jones, sketch...	Cubs baseball game....	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound": dr....	Young Widder Brown: sk	Boston Braves - Chicago	Freddy Martin's Orch..
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole	"When a Girl Marries" .	Cubs baseball game....	Duke Ellington's Orch..
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Terry O'Toole	"Portia Faces Life"..	Braves-Cubs ball game..	Irish Melodies .....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong":	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies .....
5:45	American Women....	Riding the Range	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates...	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Sports News .....
6:15	Gloria Carroll, songs	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Light Classics; music...
6:30	Hollywood Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs.....	Music for Moderns; s'ngs	News from Abroad.....	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news....	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	J. W Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra..	Richard Maltinger: News
7:30	"Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger: west-	"Strings That Sing"...	Bethlehem — Bingham	The Lyric Theater.....
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; sketch..	ern drama	John Barry, comments..	Army-Navy "E" Award	Your Army .....
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or....	Earl Godwin, news.....	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	"Sizing Up the News"..	Enrico Caruso, songs...
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or....	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch..	comedy mystery drama	"Impact," Leo Cherne..	Ed Barry's Band.....
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight:	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	'Take-a-Card': quiz with	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:45	Heraholt: News	Jim Ameche, narrator..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Chorus .....
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom": drama	"A Date With Judy".....	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album: Hinde-
9:15	"Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom": drama	"A Date With Judy".....	News Service	mith: "Mathis der
9:30	Jack Carson Show:	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.	Mr. District Attorney, dr.	"Soldiers with Wings":	Maler" .....
9:45	comedy; music	Orchestra; sports	Mr. District Attorney, dr.	D. Bar'more, C. Ruggles	Classical Album .....
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news....	News Service .....
10:15	Jean Tennyson	"Waltz Time"	Musical Knowledge	Bob Grant's Orchestra..	Voice of Army .....
10:30	"Elwell's Weekly"..	'Silver Nocturne'.....	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news....	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	'Silver Nocturne'.....	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Xavier Cugat's Orch....
11:00	M Gould's Orch.:	News	News; Baseball scores...	News Service	Larry Clinton's Orch..
11:15	T. L. Thomas.....	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news.	Eddy Howard's Orch....	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
11:30	News; News Analysis	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	Tiny Hill's Orchestra..	Day's End; music.....
11:45	"Unrationed Jam"..	Swing Shift Music; News	Music You Want.....	Tiny Hill's Orchestra..	Day's End; news.....

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"The Emperor Jones," by Eugene O'Neill. Starring Rex Ingram. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 7:30-9 p. m.

Tomorrow

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Third Children's Esplanade Concert. 10 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. 2:35, 5:45, 9:10. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 4:10, 7:50. News and March of Time. 2, 5:15, 8:45.

Fenway—"Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:15. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. "Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes, Eddie Quillan. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9.

Kenmore—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville. 1, 4, 7, 9:50. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Jinx Falkenburg. 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

Majestic—"King's Row," Ann Sheridan, Robert Cummings. 10:10 a. m., 1:48, 5:26, 9:05. "Week-end in Havana," Alice Fay, John Payne. 12:23, 4, 7:39.

Metropolitan—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 5:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Lily Mars," Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:46, 6:54, 10:02. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 11:13 a. m., 2:21, 5:29, 8:37.

Paramount—"Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 11:05 a. m., 2:25, 5:45, 9:10. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Stage Show: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.

Scollay—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Lieutenant Smith —This is America," "Scotland Speaks," "Buenos Aires," "Racing Royalty," "Here at Home," "Here Comes Mr. Zerk." latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Lily Mars," Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 12:52, 3:57, 7:02, 10:07. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 11:30 a. m., 2:36, 5:40, 8:45.

Tremont—"March of Time," "Eagles of the Navy," "Race Horses," "Disney Cartoon," "Oysters and Chesapeake Bay," "Ducks and Geese," "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Stand In," Joan Blondell, Alan Mowbray. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:10, 8:50. "Revenge of the Zombies," Lyle Talbot, John Carradine. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5, 7:45, 10:25.

Uptown—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, Michele O'Shea. 12:30, 4:16, 7:35. "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 2, 5:45, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. 1:45, 9.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. "Fall In," William Tracy.
Regent: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger. "My Son, the Hero," Pat Kelley, Roscoe Karns.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley, Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez

Kharkov Within Range of Russian Heavy Artillery

Continued from Page 1

landing behind the lines near Cape Orlando on the night of Aug. 8—a feat which resulted in the fall of the enemy's northern coastal anchor positions at San Fratello and San Agata—a naval communiqué said heavy United States warships continued to batter a way for the Seventh Army.

British destroyers shelled the coastal road and railway at Riposto, north of Acireale and nine miles south of Taormina on the east coast, after blasting at similar targets at Taormina.

Progress of the troops, spearing toward the Messina tip, was described officially as "slow and steady" with the enemy resorting to "every device to hold up the relentless advance of our forces."

However, the Germans' position "daily becomes more difficult," the communiqué said, despite heavy demolitions, rugged country, and lack of roads which interfered with swift Allied movement.

The British Eighth Army was described as making considerable progress in "closing around Mt. Etna," advancing up the coastal shelf between that giant landmark and the sea, and pushing on beyond Bronte on the road west of the mountains toward Randazzo. The British were reported less than seven miles from Randazzo, communications hub of the enemy's position.

Flanking patrols of the British and Americans were said to have closed the gap between the two armies in that sector where the Americans had pushed past Cesaro to within 10 miles of Randazzo.

The American raiding party which landed in the Germans' rear at Torrenova, just west of Cape Orlando, has succeeded in contacting the main body of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s Seventh Army, it was stated.

This amphibious force captured 1,500 prisoners and destroyed important military installations.

Meanwhile, the Allied air fleets were declared to have enjoyed "absolute air supremacy, not only over Sicily and the Messina Strait but well into the toe of Italy."

Both the Strategic and Tactical Air Forces concentrated on bombing and strafing the enemy along his avenues of escape.

Flying Fortresses paced the Allied air attack with heavy raids at the Messina outlet, dropping cascades of explosives on that bottleneck where virtually all motor transport from base to front must pass.

Coast Attacked Fifth Night in Row

For the fifth straight night RAF and Canadian Wellingtons attacked landing craft on the Messina beaches, bombed coastal installations, and caused a large explosion and fires at Paradiso.

The Italian toe's rail and road communications were repeatedly smashed by raids in the neighborhood of Catanzaro and Angitola for the third successive day.

Six small ships were sunk off the north coast of Sicily near Milazzo.

The narrow enemy roads of the Sicilian bridgehead were raked by relays of American fighters and bombers attacking at windshield height. They destroyed 16 vehicles and damaged more than 20 in roaring attacks in the Barcellona area east of Cape Orlando where the Germans were preparing to make a new stand against the Americans.

Barcellona is 23 miles east of Cape Orlando and only 17 miles from Messina.

Fighter-bombers also maintained their raids on the Randazzo area where they piled wreckage upon wreckage in an effort to block that filter point for enemy transport.

Meanwhile, improvement in Allied supply and communications was announced with minesweeper operations clearing the channel into the highly important east coast harbor of Catania.

Marauders Active In Bombing Europe

By the Associated Press

U. S. Eighth Air Force Headquarters, England, Aug. 10

Eighth Air Force Headquarters disclosed today that American medium bombers raiding Europe from Britain since May have been B-26 Martin Marauders. Since July they have made 10 raids on 11 targets and lost two planes.

Marauders have been in operation in other theaters for some time, particularly Africa, but their presence here has been masked until now under the term "medium bombers."

They carry a bomb load of 2,460 pounds compared with the Flying Fortresses' 6,000 pounds and have a speed of 330 miles an hour, according to the manufacturer's announcements.

Germans;

Lavish With Supplies In Sicilian Defense

The retiring Germans have begun a lavish spending of supplies, particularly explosives and equipment, in a large-scale effort to retard the Allied advance in Sicily.

Until the last day or so they apparently tried to conserve their stores because of the difficulty of receiving more from the mainland.

But since the collapse of the Mt. Etna line, huge quantities of explosives have been used

Roads running through the mountains are being systematically choked with avalanches loosed by the dynamiting of overhanging cliffs.

At some points where roads were cut into the face of the mountains whole sections have been obliterated by explosives which left a smooth mountain wall.

These must be by-passed by the Americans and British by long detours.

Bridges and culverts are being blown up and narrow defiles blocked.

Only two main east-west roads knife through successive ranges of this "engineer's paradise." Much of the region is impassable for tanks and heavy armor, and the infantry is able to transport only what men and mules can carry.

The Germans cling to high ground and fight from behind the rocks. When driven out by mortar fire or bayonets, they withdraw to the next peak and the same operation must be done over again.

Consequently, the final push toward Messina may be slow.

Russia:

Kharkov in Range Of Soviet Big Guns

Kharkov, third largest city in Russia, was reported within range of the Red Army's heavy guns as the fast-moving Soviet forces stepped up their assaults on the Ukrainian City and also on the big German base at Bryansk, 250 miles to the north.

One Soviet column has driven to a point 30 miles to the northwest of Kharkov while a second is within 12 miles of the City on the North and there are evidences that the German Army is beating a hasty retreat, a Russian war bulletin said.

The situation, the Russians declared, was similar in the north where the spearhead of the Red Army had covered one third of the 75-mile distance between Orel, German base which fell last week, and Bryansk.

The German Radio, admitting that the Red Army was attacking in force, also disclosed that the Russians had launched an offensive in the direction of Smolensk, 150 miles northwest of Bryansk. The Russians made no mention of this latest operation in the midnight communiqué.

The Kharkov assault resulted in the capture of more than 100 villages, the Russian communiqué said. Indications that German forces were retreating in some disorder were seen in the Russian report of the capture of 212 tanks, 139 guns of various calibers, 96 mortars, 323 machine guns, 618 motor trucks, 30 radio transmitters, 11 supply and munitions dumps, 315 loaded railroad cars, and 500 horse-drawn carts.

Among important towns seized in the Kharkov sector were the railroad town of Trostoyanets; Slatino, 12 miles north of City, and Nikitovka, 30 miles to the northwest.

Speed of the Russian advance on Kharkov presented a definite danger of entrapment to thousands of Nazi troops occupying the base, the communiqué indicated. The Soviet Air Force ranged behind the lines hammering at German rail communications upon which the garrison would be forced to rely for withdrawal.

The Red Army hammered steadily at railroads in its advance on Bryansk, where the Russian Air Force bombed the junction town of Unecha, southwest of Bryansk, the communiqué said, in an apparent effort to smash a feeder line.

The Germans were resisting the Bryansk advance stubbornly and were paying heavily in manpower. In fighting at Shakovo, Nazi prisoners said, the 253rd Infantry Division lost 50 per cent of its strength and the Russians claimed that German losses were in excess of 3,500 men.

The Moscow Radio, in a broadcast heard in London, said two Red Army generals had been killed in the fighting at Belgorod and Orel. They were identified as General Apensenko, formerly with the Russian Far Eastern Forces, who was killed at Belgorod, and Major General Gurtyeff, one of the heroes of Stalingrad.

Burma:

Bombers Strike At Communications

American medium bombers struck hard at Burma's internal communications by bombing ports and railroads, a United States Army communiqué said.

Mitchell bombers of the Tenth Air Force scored direct hits on the Irrawaddy River ports of Katha and Bamo, doing particularly heavy damage at Katha.

The bombers struck Aug. 7 at Thazi Dam, reporting hits "close to the target." All bombers returned safely.

South Pacific:

Allied Bombers Hit Enemy Strongholds

Allied bombers ranged the whole length of the Southwest Pacific battle area Aug. 9, dropping 224 tons of bombs on four Japanese strongholds—Vila, Salamaua, Bairoko and Amboina.

There was no attempt at interception by enemy planes.

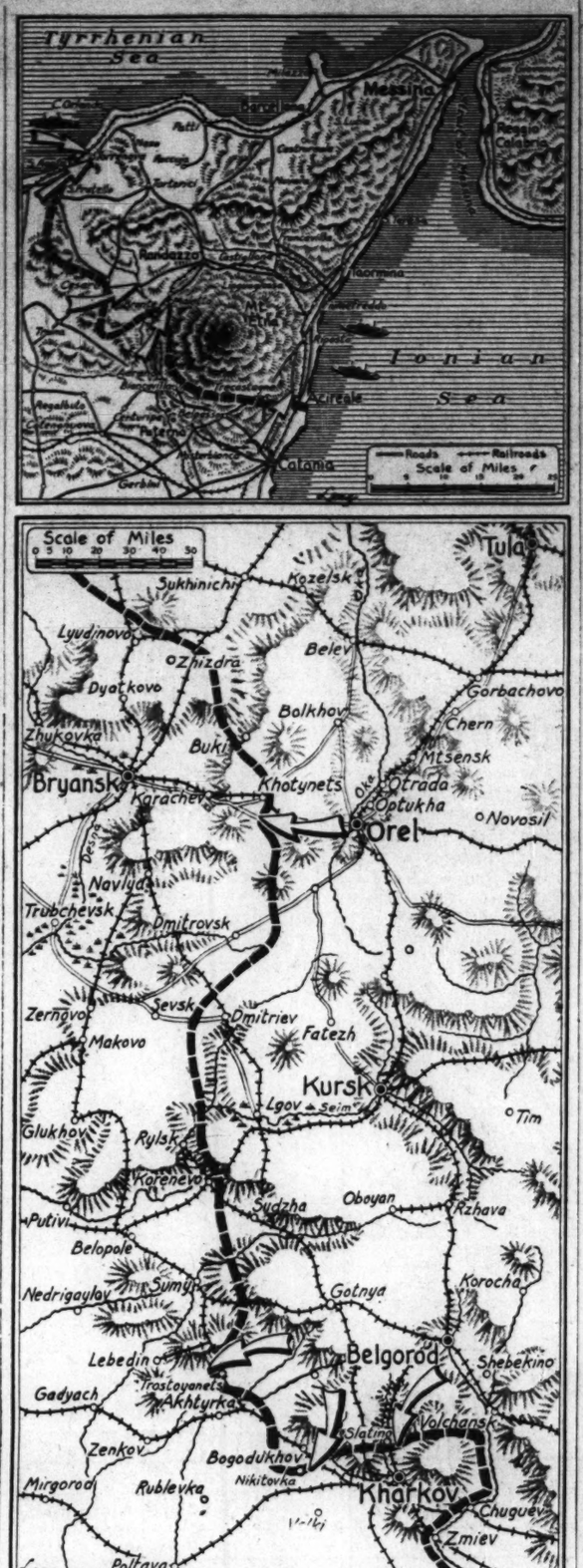
Heaviest bomb loads were released on Salamaua and Vila, presumably the next major objectives of a two-pronged thrust directed at the great enemy base of Rabaul, New Britain.

Successive flights of Liberators roared over Salamaua, dropping 103 tons of bombs in 40 minutes. Heavy antiaircraft fire met the first waves but when the last left the target area the airdrome, the town, and harbor of this northwestern New Guinea base were obscured by clouds of smoke from fires and explosions. Damage was heavy, a Headquarters communiqué said.

Liberators teamed with medium bombers, under a fighter cover of Wildcats, in two attacks on Vila airdrome, dropping 63 tons of bombs and setting large fires. It was the heaviest bombing attack yet made on the Kolombangara Island airfield, one of the enemy's few remaining strong points in the Central Solomons.

Across Kula Gulf, torpedo and dive bombers smashed 22 tons of bombs upon much-battered Bairoko harbor, 10 miles north of Munda. Results were not reported.

Two thousand miles westward, Liberator bombers "in strength," the communiqué said, carried out a night assault on Amboina, the former Dutch naval base on the island of that name. Thirty-six tons of bombs were dropped, causing fires and explosions visible many miles away.



By a Staff Artist

Allies Gain on Two Fronts

Upper: Gradual occupation of final northeastern triangle of Sicily shown by arrows, the more northerly representing General Patton's United States Seventh Army, the others the advancing British and Canadian forces. Lower: Main points of Russian advance around Kharkov and Bryansk indicated by arrows. Black line shows approximate position of battlefront.

Continent:

Nazi Twin Cities Blasted by RAF

Big formations of RAF heavy bombers blasted Mannheim and Ludwigshaven while speedy Mosquitos attacked targets in the industrial Ruhr Valley, the British Air Ministry announced.

Nine bombers were lost during the night's operations, in the course of which RAF fighters attacked enemy airfields and railways in France and the Low Countries.

Large fires were reported set in Mannheim and Ludwigshaven, twin towns situated on opposite banks of the Rhine near its junction with the Neckar, 43 miles southwest of Frankfort.

Together the two towns form an important armament center.

Great factories there turn out tanks, motor vehicles, diesel engines, and high explosives. The towns, which have a combined population of about 350,000 in normal times, represent the second largest inland port in Europe.

The attack was the 57th raid on the Mannheim - Ludwigshaven area, which was last hit on April 16.

It was the first time the RAF's heavy bombers had been over Germany since the night of Aug. 2, when they made their last heavy attack on Hamburg.

Fighter planes which participated in sweeps over Western Europe attacked the German airdrome at St. Didier in France and shot up railway targets near Abbeville, the Air Ministry News Service reported.

Strikers in Italy Want Peace Move By New Regime

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 10 (AP)—Agitation to bring about a nationwide general strike and force the Badoglio regime to make peace with the Allies continued today as troops patrolled strike-ridden industrial areas in the north.

Use of troops was reported by the Swiss Telegraphic Agency in dispatches from the Swiss border town of Chiasso, which said the strikes intensified in volume following heavy RAF raids on Genoa, Turin, and Milan on Aug. 7.

Military intervention succeeded in halting the walkouts in Genoa, the dispatches said, and work was resumed on "regular schedule" after drastic measures were put into effect. German troops stationed in the area helped extinguish fires which followed the raid, the Gazetta del Popolo was quoted as saying.

The renewed air raids, however, spurred strike activities as well as underground political opposition to the Government, whose failure to respond to peace demands has raised public resentment to new heights, reports stated.

A Rome dispatch to the Tribune de Geneve, however, said that Italy has "no choice" but to stay in the war, and that if Italy succeeds with German aid in holding Allied troops for a time, "events could take place which would offer unspecified possibilities for Italy to get out of the present situation."

Roosevelt Buys Stamps In Seized Land Series

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt today purchased for his collection a sheet of the new five-cent stamp of the overrun countries series.

The purchase was made at a White House ceremony attended by Hugues le Gallais, Minister from Luxemburg, the nation honored by the stamp.

Berlin and Rome Plan To Keep Italy in War

Continued from Page 1

and friendship reasons necessitated the Reich's holding on to that country, Italy has always been an economic liability.

That some military and political disadvantages would accrue from full Allied occupation has already been pointed out in the recent speech by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, but if occupation proves the only way to Italy's unconditional surrender then it must be done, though it would be short-sighted also to ignore some economic disadvantages.

Examination of the existing conditions of the Axis partners shows that for Germany control of the subservient Fascist Government was a very doubtful economic asset.

Italy has been dependent on outside world for most of its essential war materials such as iron, steel, coal, oil, cotton, wool, and chemicals.

Thus in normal prewar times Italy has imported 2,000,000 tons of oil and oil products from the United States, the Netherlands Indies, and Iran; 150,000 tons of cotton from the United States and Egypt, and 25,000 tons of wool from Australia and the Argentine.

Regarding coal Italy has satisfied only 20 per cent of its needs from home production and this supply comes mainly from Sardinia. It has been compelled to import 12,000,000 tons annually, of which 3,000,000 came from Britain, 2,000,000 from Poland, 7,000,000 from Germany.

Practically all this went by water, the Polish supply from Gdynia, all the way round the European coast to Italian ports. Even half of the German supplies came the same way.

Burden on Germany

Under war conditions the Germans had to supply Italy with coal as well as transport it by rail which was a tremendous burden on the Reich's transport system.

As to iron and steel, Germany supplied 200,000 tons annually as well as 10,000 tons of aluminum. The United States also sent to Italy 300,000 tons of scrap annually.

Germany also has supplied Italy with high explosives since the war and has had to furnish 1,000,000 tons of oil, most of it drawn from its European pool, except for about 120,000 tons obtained from Albania and some from home synthetic production.

Germany didn't supply all of this without compensation. On the credit side Italy gave Germany natural silk—mainly for parachutes—sulphur, pyrites, and 45 per cent of its mercury requirements.

Mercury was also obtainable from Spain, but the Recih would have had to pay for it which presents difficulties, seeing that it has few exports nowadays.

Italian hemp, a small production of borax, bauxite, and zinc as well as its citrus friuts and vegetables, all went to Germany.

One of the main Italian assets for Germany has been manpower for the Reich's war production. The peak figure in 1942 was 350,000 men and recently it was 270,000.

These men, according to reports, have been ordered to return from both the Reich and occupied territories so that the main work of the Italians is as police troops in the Balkans and the south of France.

As to Germany's supplies of arms to Italy, Allied reports on the inadequate equipment on captured Italians indicate that they received comparatively little from the Reich.

Some reports speak only of their receiving captured French war matériel. This conforms with German policy which appears to have expected that it would have been possible to deal with the Russian front before the Allies came too near Italy.

Fair Supplies of Food

This would give the Axis sufficient time to transfer materials and equipment from Eastern Europe to the south; or this might not be necessary since it is calculated that Germany could then "attack and destroy" Britain at its leisure.

After El Alamein it was too late to arm Italy for defense of the mainland of Europe, especially as Germany's own output had been reduced, mainly through Allied bombings.

In foodstuffs Italy has been virtually self-supporting, according to present standards, though Germany has been supplying it with an advance of bread, this year a total of 300,000 tons of bread which was to be repaid immediately the harvest was gathered.

But to Germany naturally the military and strategical advantages have overshadowed all others in the war. Italy is primarily important because it keeps the United Nations armies away from the German frontiers as well as enabling Germany to transfer much of its war production to northern Italy away from Allied bombings until very, very recently.

Italy is, however, now more than ever sensitive to the Allied blockade, and no part of the great industrial triangle, Genoa, Turin, and Milan, is now safe from Allied air attack.

Nowadays the Reich's first consideration is to prevent this area from becoming the jumping-off ground for a United Nations powerful offensive against the Reich itself which would only be a matter of a few minutes' flying for modern bombers.

As far as Allied occupation is concerned it cannot be assumed that Germany's losses will be automatically gains for the United Nations, since items in the latter's economic balance sheet in wartime differ from the Reich's.

Italy's manpower would be welcome not only negatively because of it being denied to Germany, but also positively in helping United Nations' activities, especially if some of Italy's industries can be quickly restored to production.

Italy's railroad system, the greatest part of which is driven by hydroelectric power and therefore not requiring coal, can soon be running again unless comprehensive sabotage is carried out.

The United Nations may get fruits and wines from Italy, but it is certain that for some time the United Nations must be prepared to supply deficiences in grains, meats, fats, and oils.

Unfortunately Italy cannot momentarily, so experts here maintain, be provisioned from North Africa because earlier Vichy extortions on behalf of Germany left the local populations in North Africa on starvation rations.

Italy won't be such an economic liability to the Allies as it has been to Germany, though much depends on when and how it will surrender. Should this come quickly and quietly then it is assumed that Italy's most pressing needs could soon be satisfied. In any case the strategic and political advantages of United Nations occupation of Italy would seem to outweigh the economic disadvantages.

Duce's Afterthought

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 10 (AP)—Benito Mussolini in his last interview with a correspondent of the Corriere del Ticino of Lugano on June 6—six weeks before his downfall—admitted Italy could have remained out of the war.

Il Duce received the correspondent in the spacious hall of the Palazzo Venezia.

"Times are hard," he said, speaking of the difficulty of feeding the Italian people; the hardships under the bombs whose "number and weight are a prodigality that is entirely American."

The war, Mussolini said, would be long; many nations until now out of it—Sweden, Spain, and Turkey—would probably be forced to enter.

The German soldiers, Mussolini was quoted as saying, dominated the Russian; the Briton is a hard fighter, while the American, "the latest arrival in the field, might in a year or so become an excellent soldier."

Asked if Italy could have kept out of the conflict, Mussolini replied promptly, "Certainly," the correspondent said, and then added:

"She could have, as a small state, remained outside of the struggle. As a neutral, she probably would have had great financial and commercial advantages. But Italy judged the honor of a great nation did not coincide with only material profits. She had already proclaimed her vital rights and placed before the conscience of the world her problems of expansion, raw materials, work and production. To have confined herself to a neutrality based on monetary gain would have been a definite renunciation of a century-old goal. That was the reason we launched ourselves ardently into the battle."

Nazi Offer to Soviet May Face Allies

Continued from Page 1

that the war is not going to the taste of the German High Command. Opposition elements can only whittle down the power of Hitler in times of adversity.

But such a change is no sign that the time has come to toss our hats in the air and hail the end of the war. On the contrary, it brings about a new set of circumstances inside Germany which call for increased determination to see that what we are winning on the battlefield is not snatched from us by German trickery. It, in fact, poses dangers in many respects greater than the dangers of German armed triumph.

Threat to Peace Persists

The military defeat of Germany is only the first objective of the Allied cause. The greater and ultimate objective is the removal of Germany as a continuing threat to the peace of the world. Actual peace on the battle lines may have become an objective of the German military command. But the ultimate German military objective is the retention of ability to challenge the peace again at some future date.

Thus an apparent community of interest must of necessity be a German military trick to retain the power to repeat the attempt to conquer which failed in 1918 and is failing again now. If Hitler and his generals have come to a parting of the ways today, it is because Hitler's philosophy is "all or nothing," while the abiding policy of the German High Command has always been to maintain the central core of German militarism intact. They must break with him when they are convinced that his policies threaten the revival of German militarism at some later date.

It is logical and plausible that this time has come. Hitler's influence in German military policy has invariably been cast on the side of maximum risks for maximum objectives. The general tendency of the High Command has been toward a more cautious line of action. So long as Hitler's policies succeeded, the Generals were willing to go along. But the moment they begin to fail, the High Command must inevitably reassert a cautious policy.

Hitler's Worst Blunder

But the reassertion of professional military control in Germany by no means ends the war. It does mean that the waging of the war will be directed to the end of the survival of German militarism. The first step in such a policy would be the planning of future action along highly conservative and economical lines—cutting of losses, employment of delaying actions, and every possible effort to escape from the two-front war" which has proved to be Hitler's undoing.

Events have proven that Hitler's greatest blunder was the attack on Russia. Its consequences underline the soundness of the Bismarckian dogma that Germany's true interest lies in keeping the peace with Russia. The High Command always felt that there was wisdom in this cornerstone of the "Iron Chancellors" political faith.

The High Command allowed itself to be separated from that doctrine by the Kaiser, and came to grief. It again permitted Hitler to depart from that course. Again it has failed. What we can expect today is a vigorous attempt by the High Command to get back within the Bismarckian framework by obtaining a settlement of the war with Russia at all costs. Hitler could never compromise with Russia, but the High Command in theory could. It is most likely to attempt it.

Should the new triumvirate offer peace to Russia on terms involving a restoration of the 1939 boundaries, no man can predict the outcome. Russia is committed to the recapture of all Russian soil. But Russia as carefully not committed itself to the destruction of Germany as a "strong" nation, nor to the destruction of German military power.

Stalin's speeches have, in fact, affirmed a Russian policy of maintaining a strong Germany and a German army. The only conditions which Stalin has laid down consistently and firmly is the freeing of Russian soil and the elimination of Hitler and the Nazi Party. If the new authority in Germany should offer Stalin the fulfillment of those conditions, would he accept them? From Stalin's point of view, why not? The Kremlin only last week repeated its feeling that British and American war plans represent a repudiation of the "second-front" obligation.

There is certainly enough ground for thinking that Stalin would accept a peace with Germany on these conditions to tempt the German High Command to try it out. If it should succeed, Berlin would be able to present the western allies with an entirely new set of conditions. It would give them, according to their own lights, a chance to salvage the central core of German militarism from the defeat which is staring them in the face.

Thus, while a shift in power in Germany into the hands of the military is a sign of German weakness, it also is a probable prelude to new course of German policy designed to salvage what we need most to destroy—the breeding ground of German militarism itself.

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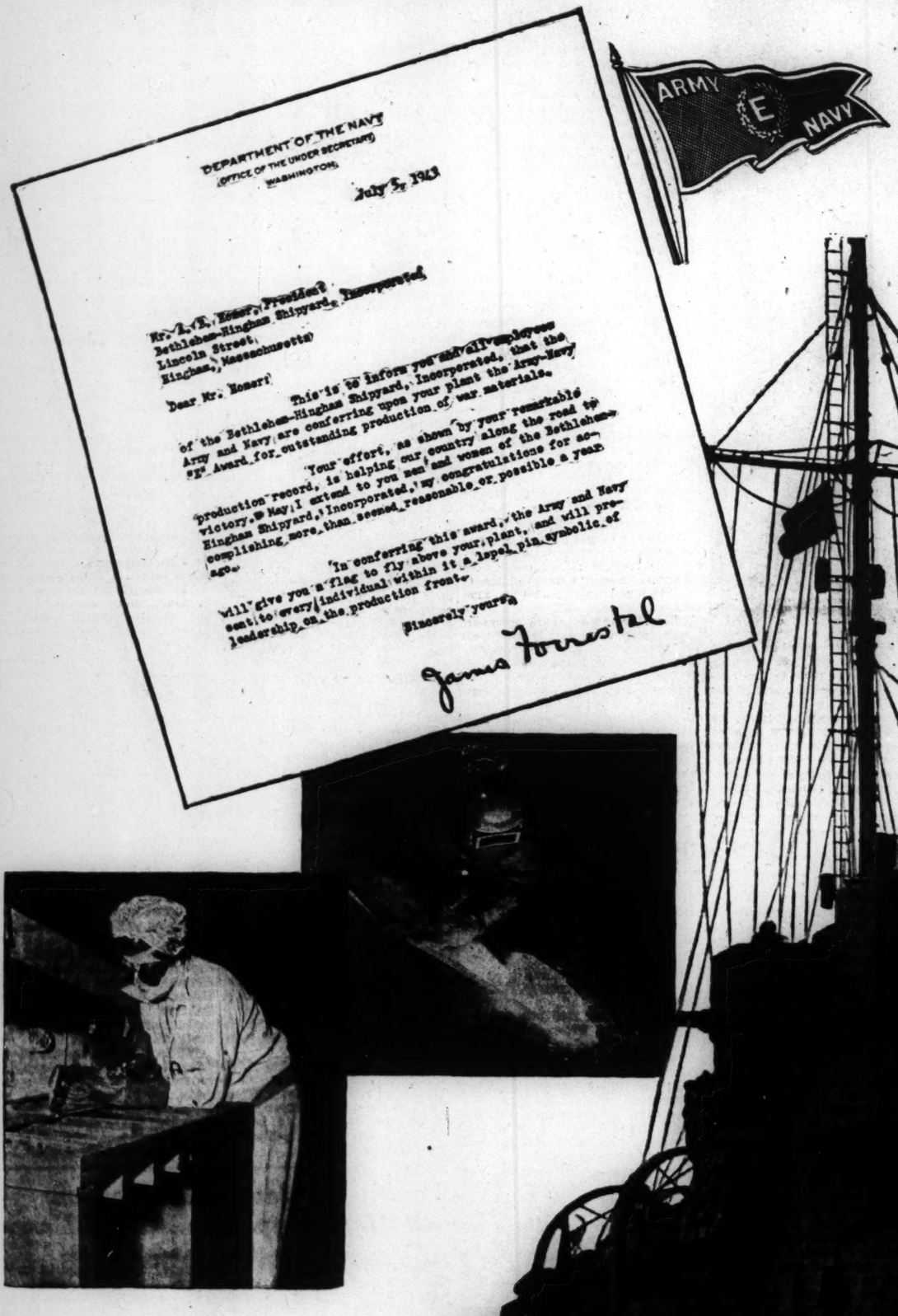
Army-Navy "E" Award to Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard

"for accomplishing more than seemed reasonable or possible a year ago"

Presentation of Army-Navy "E" Award on Wednesday, August 11, at 3:15 P.M. The ceremonies will be broadcast over Station WNAC at 7:30 P.M.


ARMY
E
NAVY
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY
WASHINGTON
July 5, 1943
Mr. A. E. Homer, President
Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, Incorporated
Lincoln Street
Hingham, Massachusetts
Dear Mr. Homer:
This is to inform you and all employees of the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, Incorporated, that the Army and Navy are conferring upon your plant the Army-Navy "E" Award for outstanding production of war materials.
Your effort, as shown by your remarkable production record, is helping our country along the road to victory. May I extend to you men and women of the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, Incorporated, my congratulations for accomplishing more than seemed reasonable or possible a year ago.
In conferring this award, the Army and Navy will give you a flag to fly above your plant, and will present to every individual within it a lapel pin symbolic of leadership on the production front.
Sincerely yours,
James Forrestal

A YEAR AND A HALF AGO the site of the Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard was an undeveloped tract of land along the Hingham waterfront.

On that site today the new Hingham yard is turning out destroyer escort vessels to combat the submarine menace. The noteworthy achievement here has resulted in winning for the yard the coveted Army-Navy "E" Award for "outstanding production of war materials."

Within the short period of eighteen months the yard was laid out, ways and shops were built, equipment obtained and installed, a working force recruited and trained. Now the yard is producing vessels ahead of schedule, establishing records in its particular field of ship construction. In size and importance the Hingham yard ranks with the major shipbuilding yards of the country.

Only four months and ten days after ground was broken for the yard, the keel of the first vessel was laid. The performance of building the yard itself, and of constructing vessels in the yard at the same time, indicates the spirit which animates the personnel of the yard in the determination to produce needed vessels in the shortest possible time.

The securing and instructing in specialized work in shipbuilding of thousands of new employees, including nearly 2,000 women, in a district that had been swept practically clean of skilled shipyard labor, has been a big factor in the outstanding production record of the yard.

The winning of the "E" Award for excellence in production is a challenge and stimulus to further effort. The management, the employees and the War Production Committee of the yard are continuously alert to our nation's need for more vessels, and are united in the effort for maximum production.

Speakers at the ceremony will include James V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, U. S. Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Ships; Honorable David I. Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee; A. B. Homer, President, Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, Inc.; W. H. Collins, Vice-President and General Manager, Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard, Inc.; and S. Wakeman, General Superintendent of the Hingham yard.

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Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Women Should Prepare to Hold Office, Says Mrs. Harriman

Interest in Public Affairs—No. 5

By Florence J. Harriman
Former U. S. Minister to Norway
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How can women pull their full weight, lend the full measure of their experience in ordering human relations, and their imagination and talents to a more just democracy? I think only by determining to claim the responsibility of public office in the postwar period.

But public office should be held only by those who know well the problems of our citizens. There may be exceptions, but I am reluctant to credit history when the story is of a bad citizen making a good public office holder. And I firmly believe that when there are enough knowledgeable, devoted private citizens, almost any one of their number can perform public office well. That is why I always say to young women who want to make careers in public service, "Begin by defining what a first rate citizen of the United States of America should be, and make yourself into as competent and knowledgeable a private citizen as you can."

That is not so easy either. Good citizenship is a matter of unremitting daily concern for the affairs of the community. Good citizenship does not begin at the top any more than good housekeeping begins in the drawing room. Fine houses are run by housekeepers who know the establishment from the cellar to the attic, or, if the home is a flat, by the woman who knows what goes on in every closet, bureau drawer, and in the ice-box. She knows her tools, her brooms, her mops, and her cooking utensils.

From Bottom Up

There is no basis for discussing national issues like a firm grasp of the nature of local politics and community administrative problems. The pence come before the pounds. In whatever community we live, we should know what the local government does in each of its branches and bureaus, where the leaks in funds are, for a thousand dollars saved on garbage disposal may very well turn out to be the only possible thousand dollars that women can ask the mayor to spend for experiments in kindergartens. It is important to know how local officers are elected and what they stand for. Things are not always what they seem, and there are no easy ways to understand even local politics. But there is hardly a woman alive whose interest in politics would not be quickened if she really understood that the first thing to study is the difference between what people say and what they do.

Everything one learns in private life, at playing, at marketing, bending over cradles, settling children's disputes, is grist to the mill in making oneself into a good citizen, who votes intelligently on issues, and judges the capacity of public men. It is the duty of a good citizen not to take things for granted, but to study the records of all candidates, and to see if by past performance they are to be trusted to fulfill the offices that are in the gift of the people. We should certainly take the same pains in hiring public servants that we do in hiring cooks and maids for our homes. Whether we are choosing a member of a school board in a village or a President of the United States, we should do our part well by going to the polls, rain or shine, and by watching taxes and how they are spent. Far from being a bore, as hundreds of thousands of American women have come to know, being a good citizen, aware of how the community is run in its details, is a broadening, exciting fulfillment of our love and concern for our own families, a richer sense of belonging to others, and a wider field for our talents.

The way to public office lies through making oneself into a good citizen. For women as for men, it is not enough to want to "shine" before the public. We should study ourselves to see if we have the education and the talent for the added responsibility of unremitting devotion to a public job.

Sincerity Needed

A young woman came to me the other day asking, "How can I get ready for a career in government?" I wanted to ask her whether she was more interested in herself or in the country. She did not seem to me to have the temperament for politics, for she was querulous and had no knowledge of or tolerance for human frailties, no true love of her fellow men, and was, I thought, likely to put up a cold and unfriendly self-seeking appearance before the electorate. It would perhaps give the public a certain pleasure to see her fail, even if she carried an election. This may pass: She may mellow and mature. The administrative government jobs, the philosophy of governments, economics, psychology, are all taught in special schools—among other places, at Harvard University and at the University of Chicago. Perhaps with broader education, she will learn tolerance and co-operation, and to see that there are many different techniques for attaining the well-being of the people—all kinds of ways of helping the people to express themselves, and of benefiting them.

My own hope is that many more women, at least 10 times as many as have ever entered the field before, have the opportunity to serve the United States in diplomacy. Many countries have begun to appreciate women's talents in this field. Miss Craig McGeachy, now Secretary of the British Embassy in Washington, has, I hope, demonstrated to our own State Department that educated, socially skillful, women are among a nation's greatest national resources, and should be drawn on in the stretch of peacemaking and knitting of international relations that lies ahead.

Only Republican Spain, the United States, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have so far chosen women citizens as heads of Missions, and all of these have been political appointments; that is, chosen for outstanding work for their political parties, rather than as professional diplomats.

Able Diplomat

Madame Kolontay, who has served her country in Mexico, Norway, and Sweden, is now "doyen" of the diplomatic corps in Stockholm, and is respected and liked by all her colleagues. It is plain that diplomats are not quite so important as once they seemed. New and swift means of communication and the slowly growing common knowledge that men are more alike in needs and wishes than they are different, have made journalists and artists, travelers and merchants fulfill a sort of diplomatic mission between masses that often outstrips, or "uptrips" the work of ministers of government. How to share all culture, and all food, so that safety and joy are the common lot of all members of the human race, is the big job ahead. In and out of office, women citizens of all countries have a part to play in reaching this goal. It is the new orientation. The private citizen who makes gains in the township and county becomes, by each gain, a candidate for office.

We shall, I believe, even in the 1944 elections, have many women candidates to choose from. The records women are making in war work will speak for them tomorrow. Ours to march toward the goal with our men, when we have helped them clear that road of the enemy.

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Craftsman Finds Work in Demand

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From a studio tucked away in an old brick house at the foot of Boston's famed Beacon Hill bright bits of old Norway drift to all points of the compass. For there John Thoresen, an old-time Norwegian craftsman, lives and works—quietly and beautifully — turning out exquisitely hand-decorated pieces, large and small, in the tradition of the fatherland. For in Norway even the humblest homes are gay with color; and everything is decorated that provides sufficient surface, from a paper knife to walls and ceilings.

In his native Oslo (Nazi soldiers now occupy his former home) Mr. Thoresen worked at his craft for many years, exporting some of his products to other countries, including the United States. After coming to this country, however, he did not pursue it as a means of livelihood—thinking there would not be sufficient demand for his products here—but followed it as a hobby, working evenings and during his spare hours. However, the secret gradually leaked out, and those who learned of his work begged to buy some of it, and passed the word along to others who likewise bought. Soon, much to his surprise, Mr. Thoresen found himself in business.

Pieces From Norway

At first he had pieces, ready for decorating, shipped from Norway; but the war put an end to that, and he has had to get them wherever he could find them. Because of this an interesting experiment has turned into a great success. He found that plain Victorian pieces (not the ornate, carved variety) lent themselves beautifully to his work—bureaus, chests, commodes, even old cradles, which he found, made colorful wood boxes for fireplace use.

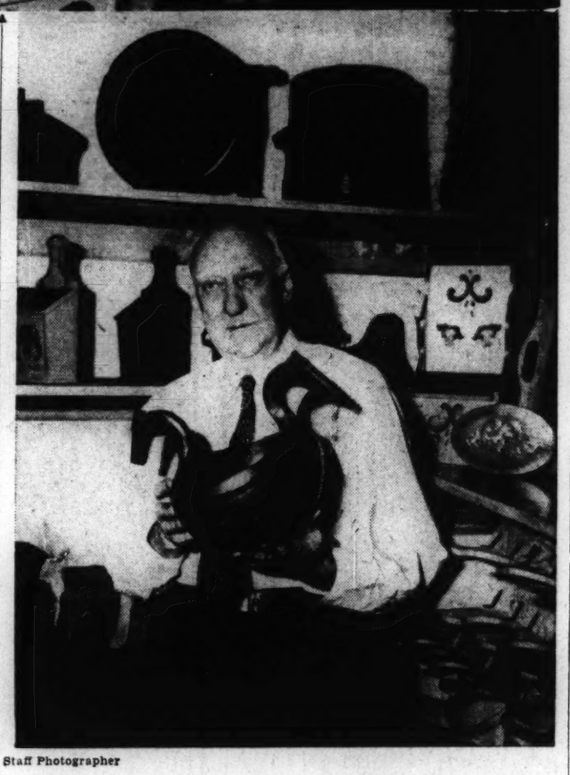
Mr. Thoresen mixes all of his own colors, having mastered the old-world secret of producing the luminous, lighthearted hues which give so much charm to Norway's peasant homes—soft glowing red, icy blue, warm tan. It is as if he had somehow inveigled a bit of sunshine into his paint pots! All designs are drawn, freehand, before color is applied, on backgrounds of soft "antiqued" tones of turquoise, red, blue, brown, black, and natural. These furnish an ideal surface for the gay colors or the designs. In Norway the term "Rosemalingen" or rose-painting is applied to this work. And there is never a straight line to be found in any of it; it is composed entirely of curves. Mr. Thoresen is one of the few craftsmen in this country doing this type of work in quantity. Like all products of the true craftsman, no two pieces are alike.

Yankee Assistant

The demand for his work became so pressing—due largely to the cutting off of imports from Norway—that Mr. Thoresen found it necessary to take on a full-time assistant in the person of Mrs. Marjorie Howland, "a Yankee," to quote her, "who learned the hard way"! Judging from her meticulous work with the brush, however, Mr. Thoresen has found her an apt pupil. I found them working on an order of more than 100 pieces for one of the foremost decorating firms in the country.

True craftsman that he is, Mr. Thoresen refuses to trust his work—great as the demand for it has become — to mass production, though he has many offers of financial backing if he would consent. He prefers to turn out fewer pieces with the satisfaction of knowing that each one, no matter how small, measures up to his standard of perfection. Another reason is, in Mr. Thoresen's own words, "Mass production is always limited in time. When vast quantities of any product flood the market, the public soon tires of it and turns to something else; whereas, by my method, production goes on indefinitely.

All of Mr. Thoresen's work is sold through decorating and furniture firms and independent decorators. At present he is shipping into 24 of our 48 states.



Staff Photographer

John Thoresen, Norwegian craftsman who now works in a modest studio on Boston's Beacon Hill, is shown in the upper picture, with Mrs. Marjorie Howland, his assistant, and some of their gayly decorated furniture. In the lower picture, he is shown with some of the smaller examples of his craftsmanship. No two pieces are alike among the countless articles that come from his shop, and offers for the manufacture of his designs on a mass production basis have no appeal for him. With the viewpoint of the true craftsman, he wants to preserve the individual touch and to keep his work from becoming commonplace. Many of the pieces he now does are relics of the Victorian era, brought up to date and made gay with the bright colors characteristic of his native country.

Britain Knows Women's Value In War Work

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The need for more workers for Britain's aircraft factories has meant a virtual closing down of recruitment for the women's auxiliary services and the raising of the age for registration of women from 46 to 50, Minister of Labor Bevin has announced.

No further age classes are to be made subject to conscription under the National Service Acts, Mr. Bevin told the Commons recently. Some idea of the extent of mobilization of British women in the war effort may be gained from the fact that of 15,800,000 between the ages of 18 and 65, nearly half are doing full-time work. To these must be added a further 300,000 part-time workers. In an island with 45,000,000 people, nearly 7,000,000 women are either in the forces or doing whole-time work in industry.

Ages Limited

The Minister of Labor's new decree means that the ATS, WRNS, WAAF and Women's Land Army will be able to fill vacancies only from girls from 20 to 25 who have already opted to go into one of these services. The number of women choosing to join the auxiliary services instead of going into industry was much in excess of requirements, and all three are said to be nearly up to establishment. The official figure is a military secret, but each is said to have more than 100,000 members. From now on, volunteers only will be accepted for special posts.

The stoppage of recruiting to the Women's Land Army, it is felt, may be a blow to Minister of Agriculture R. S. Hudson, who is already hard pressed to find a labor force for Britain's still expanding agricultural program. Registration of women up to 50 may affect some 750,000 homes. This step is not expected to yield a great number of whole-time workers, as many in this category will be married women with domestic duties. But it is hoped from the registration to get part-time workers for domestic duties in hospitals and similar institutions where the situation is "desperate," according to one speaker in the House of Lords.

Fooled the Enemy

Not only calculations of the enemy regarding our manpower output, Mr. Bevin said, but his own early calculations as Minister of Labor have been upset by the marvelous response of the women of Britain. The number of women who have entered industry is more than 30 per cent higher than he had originally calculated.

Regarding the volume of production, Mr. Bevin stated that Britain, without her allies, is now producing more aircraft than the whole of Germany can produce for the Luftwaffe. This is due in large measure to women workers to whom he expressed the gratitude "not only of Britain but of the whole world."

Britain Tightens Blitz Watch As Offset to War Optimism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 10 — Britain's Minister of Home Security, Mr. Herbert Morrison, has answered the latest wave of war optimism here by tightening up fire-watching duties against the possibility of the resumption of German blitzing of Britain.

"The enemy may try to create more than a diversion by setting fire to our cities and towns and supply bases of our assault forces overseas," Mr. Morrison declared in introducing the new fire watch orders which are announced here today.

According to Mr. Morrison, "the harder our forces hit the enemy, the greater is the risk that the fire guard may be put to the supreme test. It must be ready to meet a possible heavy comeback from the enemy."

The Home Secretary's warning that Britain may be heavily attacked any night anywhere is in line with the more cautious tone in the press today about the war's duration.

Danger in Comparisons

There is a feeling that in the last few days too much significance has been placed in the anniversary comparison between the German position in August of 1918, and the present military situation.

As this year's anniversary of the German surrender in November, 1918 approaches, the fact remains that the Allies didn't know then that they were on the last lap and are probably not on the last lap now.

So Mr. Morrison puts new pressure on British fire watchers, bringing men up to 63 years of age under compulsory enrollment. Admittedly there is to be some easing of the duties for women watchers. No woman will be liable for fire-guard duty in office premises until every available man is doing his 48 hours every four weeks. A woman's right to be excused from watching in mice or rat-infested premises is recognized.

Long Vigil Kept

But most able-bodied women will continue either at home or in office, and in face of an odd mouse or rat, to share with the men in the constant vigil over homes and work places of Britain —a vigil which has been going on since the blitz days of 1940, although the Luftwaffe hasn't dropped a single bomb on Britain for nine days or nights.

During the last week in July the Germans unloaded between 60 and 70 tons on this country while the RAF alone without counting the United States Army Air Force, hurled 12,000 tons on the Reich in the same seven days.

Is the Luftwaffe really likely to blitz Britain again? The Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, is reported seeking to console Germans with new promises of German reprisals for British "terror raids."

It is found best for British morale and war organization to assume that the blitz will come again. The argument is that you can't be wrong if you're prepared. Besides, even if the Germans can't launch a raid worth calling a raid in comparison with the new-scale Allied air attacks, they may very well aim some last vicious thrusts at the British home front.

Chiefs in New Georgia Victory Disclosed by Halsey's Staff

U. S. HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Aug. 9. Delayed. (AP)—The names of top Admirals and Generals responsible for planning and executing the victorious New Georgia campaign in the South Pacific were released for the first time today by Admiral William F. Halsey's headquarters.

Plans for the New Georgia campaign were drawn by Admiral Halsey as South Pacific commander, in collaboration with his staff and Army men under him in this area, including Lieut. Gen. Millard F. Harmon, commanding Army forces in the South Pacific.

The plan of operations was then submitted to Gen. Douglas MacArthur who had been designated overall commander for both South and Southwest Pacific areas. The blueprint for action in both areas was then correlated and received final approval in Washington from the Chiefs of Staff of both Army and Navy—the American High Command.

When the plan was approved, Admiral Halsey was responsible for its execution in the South Pacific. In this case it involved the entire New Georgia campaign.

Admiral Halsey was also responsible to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz who as Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet is in command of all forces, including Army and Marines in the Pacific Ocean Area, but not including General MacArthur's Southwest Pacific command. Admiral Halsey thus was tactical commander of the South Pacific area while General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz collaborated through the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington.

This is the latest interpretation of commands in the Pacific which have been somewhat a puzzle as to spheres of influence.

Admiral Halsey's spokesman announced that Vice-Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, as Navy Air Commander in the South Pacific, was in overall command of air operations during the New Georgia campaign.

Rear Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commanding air forces in the Solomons, was superseded by Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, former chief of the Thirteenth Air Force. This was normal relief, contemplated before the operations began, the spokesman said.

Rear Admirals R. K. Turner and T. S. Wilkinson were in joint command of amphibious operations. The spokesman emphasized that Admiral Turner also had much to do with the tactical planning and execution of the Munda offensive. He had similar command of amphibious operations in the Guadalcanal invasion one year ago.

Rear Admiral George H. Fort commanded the flotillas of landing craft and Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold was in command of Army forces ashore. Maj. Gen. John H. Hester had charge of the early phases of the landing operations at Rendova Island until he was replaced by General Griswold.

If You Can't Can 'Em You Can Salt 'Em

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Victory Gardens are sprouting up everywhere, and, before you know it, the harvest will be on.

You can keep fresh vegetables for months by salting them away as Grandma did and using them as fresh vegetables whenever required.

Salting vegetables is a practical method of preserving the crop at the busy harvest season for canning later or when there is more time. The proper salting of vegetables prevents fermentation and thus keeps them from spoiling in the fresh state. When you use them later on you freshen them by soaking them for an hour or more in several changes of water and then proceed as with fresh vegetables.

Vegetables which are particularly well adapted to preservation by the dry salting method include string beans, corn, spinach, chard, beet tops, and dandelion greens.

Salt draws water from vegetables by a process known as osmosis, forming a brine that acts to prevent spoilage.

Containers Are Simple

Clean earthenware crocks of 2- to 6-gallon capacity are best. Also needed are boards or plates which fit loosely inside the containers. A jar of water or a clean flat stone (not limestone) is used as a weight.

Scales are needed to weigh vegetables and salt.

Old Time Salted Green Beans

16 lbs. green beans
4 lbs. pure cooking salt (6 cupfuls)

Beans should be salted when young and tender, and only fresh beans should be used. String and wash thoroughly, remove tips. Cut beans into long slim slivers. Line a clean 2-gallon stone jar with a muslin bag. Sprinkle a layer of salt ¼ inch thick across the bottom. Add a layer of beans about 2 inches thick and with a potato masher press them down firmly; cover with a layer of salt and press down again, being especially careful to press down firmly around the edges. Continue until all beans and salt have been used, alternating a 2-inch layer of beans with a layer of salt just thick enough to cover.

Be sure to press down each layer of beans and salt firmly. The last layer should be salt. Fold top of bag over the beans or tie shut. Place a plate on top and weight down with a clean, heavy stone (not limestone) or a quart jar filled with water or sand, and closely sealed. If brine does not form within 24 hours, add a strong brine using a pound of salt (1½ cupfuls) to 2 quarts of water until it just covers the beans.

Salted Corn

16 lbs. corn (shelled)
4 lbs. pure cooking salt (6 cupfuls).

Gather when ripe but not too mature. Corn grows stale very quickly and loses its flavor, therefore it should never be allowed to stand long. After husking the ears, boil for 10 minutes to set the juices. Cool and cut the corn from the cobs, then pack in 2-gallon crock lined with a muslin bag. Pack in 3 or 4 inches of corn, then sprinkle with dry salt.

Press down well and continue until container is full; the last layer should be of salt. Fold top of bag over corn or tie shut. Place a plate on top and weight down with a clean, heavy stone (not limestone) or a quart jar filled with water and closely sealed. Store crock in a cool, dry place. If a brine does not form in 24 hours just cover corn with a brine made in the proportion of 1 pound (1½ cups) of salt to 2 quarts of water. Keep crock in a cool place.

Other Vegetables

For spinach, chard, kale, beet tops, turnip tops and dandelion greens, use one-fourth as much salt as vegetables by weight, that is, one pound of salt (1½ cupfuls) to 4 pounds of vegetables. This proportion of salt largely prevents growth of molds.

Proceed by the method described under corn, except that layers of vegetables should be about 1 inch thick. If a brine does not form in 24 hours after application of the weight, add a strong brine until it comes up to cover, using 1 pound (1½ cupfuls) of salt to 2 quarts of water.

For peas, lima beans, okra, green tomatoes, cauliflower, peppers, and celery, large or small quantities may be conveniently saved by placing in a prepared brine. Cover vegetables with a brine made in the proportion of 2 pounds of salt to 1 gallon water. They will keep for months. Store in a cool place. Put a loose-fitting paraffined wooden cover over vegetables to hold them under the brine without crushing them. Keep the mouth of the crock covered with a cloth.

Blueberry Ann—Easy Dessert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What a delicious dessert, what is it and how did you make it?" exclaimed a friend to whom I served a blueberry favorite—the simplest I know.

"It's only blueberries on buttered toast, chilled in the refrigerator and served with a swirl of ice cream on top," I told her, "and I call it Blueberry Ann." Here is the recipe:

Blueberry Ann

1 qt. blueberries
8 slices buttered toast
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons water.

Place all ingredients over low heat until juice flows freely. Alternate buttered toast and berries to fill a serving dish or refrigerator tray. Place in refrigerator until thoroughly chilled. Serve in yellow-green dishes topped with vanilla ice cream. Can be made day before using.

For a cold day, I suggest

Blueberry Betty

3 cups blueberries
¾ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon lemon juice
French toast
Confectioners' sugar
Nutmeg

Cook blueberries, sugar, salt, and lemon juice for 10 minutes. Pour into shallow baking dish and arrange slices of French toast on top. Sprinkle with confectioners' sugar and nutmeg. Bake in hot oven 425° F. about 20 minutes. Serve with cream. Serves six.

A. A. B.

Davis: Must 'Lick' Nazi Army

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, is convinced, after a three-week tour of the European war theater, that it will take more than mass air poundings to beat Germany.

"The German land forces have got to be beaten decisively before the war will be over," he told a news conference yesterday.

"Until that German Army is good and licked," he added, "the war won't be over."

In that connection, the OWI chief predicted the opening of a "third front" by the Allies in Western Europe—he termed the fighting in the Mediterranean a second front—but he wouldn't venture to guess when or where.

"We can all feel pretty well satisfied with the job this country is doing," he said. United States men, planes, and ships are going overseas "like a lava flow—and the opposition will find it just as hard to stop."

Mr. Davis dubbed "pretty dubious" reports that Reichsmarshal Herman Göering might replace Hitler as Germany's political and military leader, "but it wouldn't make much difference anyway," he observed.

"Hitler's genius was useful only when they were on the aggressive," he said. "But the time has come when his bulldozing tactics may be no longer useful if they are shrinking to the defensive. I don't think they'd lose anything (by his retirement) but we might."

Women Eliminate Classification Of 'Handicapped' in Federal Manual

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Archaic wording of a Government manual that classed women with "physically handicapped" persons has been changed as result of a protest by the American Association of University Women.

The change was made after Harry B. Mitchell, President of the Civil Service Commission admitted to the A. A. U. W. that "objections to the employment of women on physical grounds have become practically nil.

"The accomplishments and performance of women workers in Government and private industry have been impressive," Mr. Mitchell conceded. "The selection and training of women on the basis of their individual qualifications, the setting up of proper plant facilities, "job tailoring," and the promotion of other suitable working conditions have placed the employment of women on the same basis as that of men.

"The second edition of the Operations Manual is being printed and we are pleased to inform you that all reference to the employment of women has been deleted, in view of the considerations outlined above.

The Manual to which the A. A. U. W. objected was entitled, "Placement of Women and the Physically Handicapped." The chapter on positions suitable for women followed chapters on "positions suitable for persons with vision defects"; "positions suitable for persons with hearing defects"; and "positions suitable for persons with chronic diseases."

The university women complained against the "wording and spirit" of the manual.

Eisenhower Hails British Workers

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has "sent a message to Britain's war workers, praising their magnificent achievements," the London Radio reports.

"He said: 'On behalf of all ranks of the Allied forces under my command, I thank the workers in the British ordnance factories for their generous message of congratulation and their pledge of support. The magnificent achievements of those who labor in the factories at home to produce the munitions of war are an inspiration to all ranks.'"

The British broadcast said that "General Eisenhower was replying to a message from British workers expressing their determination to see him through what they called the next long and difficult stage."

Turn in Pacific Tide Felt In MacArthur Optimism

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Aug. 10—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's announcement that the Japanese are definitely on the defensive in the Pacific was the first occasion on which he has spoken so unequivocably on the future of the war against Japan. It is a pronouncement that should give the United Nations real grounds for balanced optimism.

Indeed, the composition of the opposing forces now arrayed over the whole Pacific theater is even more favorable to the Allied side than General MacArthur's cautious words would indicate. Allied resources in this field may be "very limited" by comparison with the mammoth armies at griups in Russia and Sicily or with those that stand ready for action in Britain or the Middle East, but in terms of Pacific warfare, they have proved themselves sufficiently unlimited to swamp the opposition which the Japanese have been able to offer to them on sea, land, and in the air.

The victories of the past six weeks have been achieved in large measure by local superiority in the air and by complete mastery of the seas around New Georgia, backed up by a plentitude of men and machines on land.

Allied resources, in fact, have been adequate for immediate plans and undoubtedly no move would have been contemplated unless previous provision had been made in Washington or London. This disproportion in strength has been still further emphasized by the results of six weeks' fighting where strategic gains have been made in New Guinea and New Georgia at much heavier actual and relative loss to the Japanese.

From what is known of the number and disposition of Japanese air and land strength in the fringe of the islands around Australia, the forces under the control of General MacArthur and Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., are superior in manpower and mechanical equipment and they are supported by greater weight of sea and air power.

The wide strategy to be adopted in this war theater as a result of the recent victories has not yet revealed itself, but it is obvious that with Munda, and possibly shortly the whole of the New Georgia and Kolombangara Islands in Allied hands, the likelihood of a more fluid attack against the Japanese becomes a probability.

Island-to-island moves in the Pacific jungles are inevitable preliminaries to gaining vital advantages, but they are not essentially the whole pattern of future operations. So far, the Allies have been winning elbow room for their naval and air forces; it is this freedom of action wrested from the Japanese over the past six months by bitter struggles on land that will present the Allies with opportunities of destroying the Japanese defensive line.

High Lights of Inflation Fight

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 10

The Office of War Information offered the following as a box score in the continuing battle against inflation:

Factors Toward Inflation

(In billions of dollars)

1943 income payments (estimated)—160 (all-time high).
Money in circulation April 30—16⅔ (all-time high).
Corporate profits first quarter 1943 (estimated)—1.8 (after taxes).
Farm income first six months 1943—6.7 (1.9 more than corresponding period in 1942).
Salaries and wages first six months 1943 (exclusive of farm workers)—47.8 (11.7 more than corresponding period in 1942).
1943 war expenditures—100 (estimated).
June War expenditures—7⅔ (4 per cent rise over May).

Factors Against Inflation

Two oversubscribed War Bond campaigns—31.5 (all-time high).
1943 Federal tax yield (estimated)—32.
1943 income tax yield (estimated)—13.
Twenty-seven million persons making pay-roll savings—4.6 deducted for bonds ($410,000,000 in June).
Consumer credit reduction, Sept. 1941, through April, 1943—4.5.
Insurance holdings to be added in 1943—4.5 (estimated).
City cost-of-living cut in June—0.2 per cent drop since May (first month to show reduction since year before Pearl Harbor).

Price Control Wins Praise Of Labor Board Chairman

Continued from Page 1

with the single exception of food prices, have been remarkably successful when we take into account the tremendous readjustment in the national economy that has been brought about since the spring of 1942 under the war program.

"It is clear," Mr. Davis added, "that food costs have gotten out of line with the general stabilization policy. This does not mean that stabilization has failed.

"On the contrary, this single exception, when contrasted with the control of all other items of the cost of living, proves that the policy has, in general, been a success.

"The sound conclusion is not that the policy should be abandoned but that it should be held on to, while giving particular attention to better control of the cost of food. That is precisely the policy that has been followed by the Government."

Between May and June of this year ceilings on fresh vegetables, price roll-backs on meat and butter, and better enforcement at groceries brought the first decrease in the food prices since December, 1940.

Emphasizing his point that, outside of food, the price stabilization program has been a success, Mr. Davis cited the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index which rose only 3 per cent between May, 1942 and May, 1943, when food was excluded. In the previous year it rose 11 per cent.

About one third of the wage earner's money usually goes for food.

OWI Cuts 777 On Home Staff To Fit Budget

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The domestic division of the Office of War Information dropped 777 employees from a 1,269-man staff to conform with congressional reduction of its operating budget to $2,250,000 from the $3,800,000 it asked for this biennium.

Palmer Hoyt, Director of the OWI division, today recapitulated the reductions. He said 46-office field operations have been eliminated, and the motion picture section virtually abolished.

Four major curtailments saved $4,450,000 of the $5,550,000 cut from the division's budget by Congress. Elimination of the field bureaus saved $1,500,000 and cut off 371 employees. The Motion Picture Bureau was allowed $50,000 for current operations and $950,000 was saved.

The division abandoned poster and pamphlet publication, a major cause of congressional wrath, at a saving of $2,000,000, Mr. Hoyt said. The additional $1,000,000 needed to meet the congressional edict was cut out in a series of minor bureau reductions.

Mr. Hoyt said there would be little sacrifice of efficiency under the curtailed budget. Elimination of the field operations staff is his chief regret in the reorganization of the agency, he indicated.

In explaining the mechanics of the division reorganization, Mr. Hoyt said other bureau personnel reductions included:

Special services, from 281 to 88; motion pictures, 130 to 14; radio, 69 to 53; graphics and printing, 74 to 25; news, 189 to 146; publications, 37 to none; program coordination, 50 to 44.

Swedish Relations With Norway Aided

By Ole Jödal
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 10—Material improvement in the relations between Norway and Sweden is foreseen here as the result of the recent Swedish action, canceling the permission by which Germany has moved its soldiers to Norway over Swedish soil.

This "transit" traffic was the major factor in tension which had been growing between Norway-at-war and Sweden-at-peace. The Norwegians took the understandable view that the passage of from 600 to 1,000 German soldiers to and from Norway each day over Swedish rail lines was of major assistance to the Nazi Army of occupation in Norway.

When the transit permission was given on July 8, 1940, the Allied Expeditionary Force had left Norway and Norwegian troops had capitulated, the official Swedish theory was that Norway was not a theater of war and assumed that occupation would follow international law.

But the facts soon proved beyond doubt that a state of war continued in Norway, with the whole population in resistance against the German terror.

Active War Status

Moreover, the U. S. Flying Fortress raids upon German objectives in Norway July 24 returns that country to an "active" war status.

The Swedish people had well understood the Norwegians' bitter feelings aroused over Swedish help to German communications and for a long time the whole Swedish press had been filled with the public's demand for cancellation of the concession.

Now that the concession is canceled, Premier Per Albin Hansson has emphasized the effect that it will have on better Scandinavian relations. The action, he said in a speech here, has "improved our relations with other peoples, especially the Norwegians."

It also has "eliminated serious irritation among our own people," the Swedish Premier added.

Whole North Involved

The betterment of relations with Norway was echoed in a statement in London by Trygve Halvdan Lie, Foreign Minister of the Norwegian Government in exile. He welcomed the Swedish decision as clearing away "the largest of the difficulties which have been hampering a good and trustful collaboration between Norway and Sweden.

"We have always realized that the great majority of the Swedish people understood that Norway's fight against her oppressors is a fight for the liberty of the whole north," he said.

"There are some problems left to discuss between the two countries. The Norwegian Government will do its best to settle them."

Germany as yet has attempted no retaliation. Its formal position is that the Swedish cancellation of the transit traffic was arrived at through "an agreement" between Stockholm and Berlin.

Two Possible Actions

There are still, however, two actions short of war which Germany could take:

First, the safe conducts now granted some Swedish ships in and out of the German-controlled Baltic may be withdrawn. This would deprive Sweden of needed imports such as oil, wool, cotton, and cattle products.

Second, German-Swedish trade which is largely on a barter basis, gives Sweden coal, iron, steel, machinery, and heavy chemicals while Sweden supplies Germany with iron ore, timber, woodpulp, and paper.

Germany might like to resort to an economic blockade but Swedish imports are essential for its war industries.

German Complications

This, together with the fact that Germany now has military and economic complications throughout its own unoccupied territory are, however, strong arguments against such possibility.

Meanwhile, Stockholm is also pleased with the favorable reaction that the stronger Swedish position has evoked both in Britain and the United States. An editorial in The Times, of London, is being regarded with considerable interest here.

It declared that the change in Swedish policy "has high significance, not only in Sweden herself but also much farther afield. It will serve to realign her neighbor, Norway, who has fought on indomitably to preserve the treasures of the Scandinavian heritage and restore peace with dignity to her people."

Rising Tension in Balkans Attributed to Axis Setbacks

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 9 Delayed, (AP)—Rising political tension in Bulgaria and Hungary was reported from the Balkans today, with the situation in Bulgaria apparently the more critical.

Throughout yesterday there was feverish political activity in Sofia, the reports said, as a large number of Opposition Deputies met under the presidency of the Opposition leader, former Premier Nicholas Moushanoff.

The meeting reportedly adjourned after passing a resolution to send a deputation to King Boris informing him that something must be done quickly to save the nation from catastrophe.

The Balkan reports said there were unconfirmed rumors that Premier Bogdan Filoff had already fled Sofia and that his regime had been replaced by one of pro-Allied sympathies.

In Hungary, student peace riots on the night of Aug. 7 reportedly precipitated a special Cabinet meeting. Some of the Ministers, led by the Minister of Finance, were said to have demanded severe measures against the students, while a second group recommended that the Cabinet resign.

Premier Nicholas Kallay reportedly intervened when discussions became heated and later laid the situation before Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Hungarian Regent.

It was reported a few days ago that George Kiosseivanoff, former Bulgarian Premier, had been summoned from virtual exile as Minister to Switzerland to confer with King Boris, at Sofia.

Mr. Kiosseivanoff, who, as Premier until February, 1940, advocated neutrality, was said to have given the King a pessimistic report of Axis prospects.

It was rumored that the former Premier may soon replace the pro-Axis Bogdan Philoff and begin negotiations with the Allies.

Unrest in Bulgaria

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 10—The Sofia newspaper Zora says that "secret resistance groups have established strongholds in Bulgarian mountains."

"The police was sent out against them," said the paper as quoted in a British radiocast. Other groups continue their agitation at Sofia and Plovdiv.

The Bulgarian paper announces that this secret Bulgarian movement has assumed the name of "Bulgarian Peoples' Movement of Liberation" and that it shows lively sympathy for Russia.

Special Bulgar Court

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 10—The Bulgarian Minister in Berlin has returned to Sofia for discussions with the Bulgarian Government, the British Radio reported today.

The radiocast added that the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Bogdan Philoff, "has decided to set up special courts to deal with cases 'which might cause uprisings against the public order.'"

Clashes in Hungary

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 10—New peace demonstrations took place in various parts of Hungary, the British Radio said today, quoting dispatches from Turkey.

A report from Istanbul says that on the occasion of a big meeting at the University of Budapest, clashes occurred between students and the police, added the radiocast.

Guerrillas Write History Again At Thermopylae Pass

JERUSALEM, Aug. 10 (AP)—Historic Thermopylae Pass again was the scene of an important military exploit recently when Greek guerrillas destroyed the railway bridge there, causing a German military train with 25 cars to plunge into the pass, Greek reports disclosed.

Germans who survived the plunge were slaughtered by guerrillas lying in ambush. They salvaged valuable material including machine guns, reports said.

Destruction of the bridge crippled communications between Salonika and Athens.

Thermopylae is chiefly famous for the stand made there by the Spartan King Leonidas, who was slaughtered in its defense along with most of his soldiers by the Persian army of Xerxes in 480 B. C.

Axis Units Retreating in Sicily Increasing Target for Allies

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALGIERS, Algeria, Aug. 10—As Axis troops in Sicily withdraw toward the Italian mainland behind a steadily contracting line, they present an increasingly compact target for Allied fire of all kinds.

Prisoners talk of the mounting ordeal to which they are submitted from aerial and artillery bombardment, mortars, machine-guns, and small arms.

The factor they find hardest to stand up to is artillery—as Axis troops did in Tunisia. They pay frequent tribute to the excellence of American artillery, equipment, and marksmanship.

The Axis defense technique is similar to that exploited in Tunisia, but the Sicilian terrain is more favorable for it than the North African djebels and valleys. For one thing there are fewer opportunities of by-passing at key points, or of making detours to avoid minefields.

Also, the steep rocky mountainsides and deep valleys make transport improvisations extremely difficult.

Axis defenses are cunningly sited and strongly protected. The Germans are fighting stubbornly. According to one observer just back from the scene of operations, the Germans have no delusions as to the hopelessness of their position in Sicily but they are conducting desperate rear-guard action with the sole purpose of gaining time.

The fact the United Nations have conclusive local air superiority to dominate Sicilian coastal waters means Axis forces are under constant strain behind the line as well as along it.

Apprehensiveness has been increased by the United States Seventh Army's moving landing troops behind enemy forward positions on the northern coastal road, driving back reinforcements on the way to the front. They threw columns of German truck-borne infantry into confusion, destroyed a number of vehicles, took 300 prisoners and then held a dominating position until main American troops were able to join with the landing forces.

Russia's Fresh Army Units Amaze German Strategists

Continued from Page 1

Desna and Seim, 25 miles northwest of the town of Konotop.

This, however, is only a local barrier and German strategists, looking ahead some weeks at least, probably intend immediate limited contraction of front to be a screen for a grand scale withdrawal unless the Russian offensive is checked.

In view of their experience with Russian offensives during the past two winters, the German high Command undoubtedly will want to avoid a Russian offensive at all costs during the coming winter. And for this purpose a large section of the German General Staff is advocating withdrawal many miles westward. Uncertainty appears to exist regarding the new defensive line to which it will retire but there is a strong belief here that it will be a line roughly based upon Riga, Brest-Litovsk, the Pripet Marshes, Kiev, and the Dnieper or even the Bug River, to Nikolayev and Odessa.

This, according to military authorities, constitutes the best available line, and since the Germans will naturally aim to destroy everything before them in their retreat it would leave a large devastated no man's-land between the Russians and themselves.

Such undoubtedly is the strategic plan but everything will depend on the speed of the Russian advance in the course of the next few weeks. Should the Germans be able to fight a successful rear-guard action which would give military units behind an opportunity to fortify a new line strongly before the autumn rains set in, then the plan may succeed.

Weather Important Factor

In such case it would probably take the Russians some considerable time to prepare attacks on these new positions—even to cover the area from the outskirts of Kharkov to the Dnieper bend would take weeks. The weather will naturally be an important factor in the success or failure of such a plan so that at the moment it is useless to prophesy.

Such a withdrawal would mean a heavy blow to the prestige of the German Army and would supply the Russians with bases for winter offensives. But, simultaneously, it would mean a shortening of Hitler's Eastern Front by about one third. This is used as a strong argument by those favoring withdrawal who maintain it will enable the Reich to transfer 20 or more divisions to the Italian and Balkan fronts where they are urgently needed.

A 'Heavy Crisis'

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Frankfurter Zeitung, in a front page editorial, declared that Germany now is engaged in a "struggle of life and death" in the east against a "merciless opponent," and said this situation has created a "heavy crisis" which always comes in a great war and requires "every German to do his duty."

The editorial was devoted largely to Russia but it acknowledged also that the Allied air offensive was cracking home morale.

In addition to the problems raised by the bombings and the widening Russian offensive, Germany also has to cope with concern over an Allied invasion and the diminishing of Italy as a military factor.

These factors have started a series of rearrangements in the Balkans and Southern France in a German effort to protect these strategic points. With approximately two thirds of the Army in Russia, the German effort to stabilize the eastern front appears to be motivated by the need for withdrawing some troops to the west.

The Berlin correspondent of the National Zeitung, a Swiss paper, said that from Orel, Belgorod and the Donets Basin the Russians are expanding their attacks to include the hitherto quiet Ladoga and Vyazma fronts where strong Soviet concentrations are moving for "great battles."

The uncertainty of Germany's Balkan allies was reflected in the Sofia newspaper Slovo which said that Bulgaria must adopt policies to meet the change in the situation. Hungary and Rumania appear to be keeping an eager eye on developments in the hope of finding an exit toward peace.

Luftwaffe's Failure on Supplies Seen in Defeat at Stalingrad

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 10—The Luftwaffe's failure to deliver supplies by air sealed the doom of the Germans at Stalingrad, according to Maj. Karl Hetz who served on the staff of Field Marshal von Paulus up to the time of surrender.

According to Major Hetz the German High Command planned to keep the encircled divisions supplied with 120 tons of ammunition, 100 tons of food, and 60 tons of motor fuel daily.

But actual deliveries, even in the early days, averaged 40 tons of ammunition, 35 to 40 tons of food, and from 10 to 20 tons of motor fuel.

By Jan. 9, Major Hetz disclosed, deliveries had dwindled to cover barely one twelfth of requirements.

Writing in the newspaper Freies Deutschland, printed in Moscow for dissemination over the German lines, Major Hetz, now a member of the Russian sponsored Free German Committee, blamed Germany's misconduct of the war on amateur strategists. According to Major Hetz, Hitler surrounded himself with men who "scarcely know how to use a compass on a map."

This jibe drew from Berlin military commentator General Dietmar the rather weak rejoinder that "some junior officers think with sliderules, but in war it is estimates made on the spur of the moment that decide."

Standley Visits Plants in Urals

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (AP)—Russian war plants "compare favorably" with those in the United States, according to Rear Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador, who has just completed a four-day tour of inspection of Soviet tank factories and steel mills in the Ural mountains industrial region.

Admiral Standley said that "very effective work is being done" and that he was "very much impressed" by Russia's eastern war industries.

The trip was his first to the Urals and one of the few such visits authorized by the Kremlin for foreigners, although the former Ambassador, Joseph E. Davies, was extended similar privileges. Admiral Standley's trip was made in a special plane at his disposal by the U. S. Navy.

Three of Russia's greatest war plants, the first two producing tanks and the third steel, were on the Standley itinerary. One plant was almost entirely self-contained, producing in its shops everything that goes into a tank, from rubber to guns. Tanks roll away from the assembly line under their own power, Admiral Standley related.

A plant which takes ore directly from an "iron mountain," converts it into steel and ships and rolled product to factories elsewhere impressed the Ambassador. "The operation of that plant also compares favorably with plants at home," he declared. "They are producing an enormous amount of steel here."

Admiral Standley said food was abundant wherever his party went. He recalled particularly the enormous fields of potatoes and other crops he saw growing on the State farms.

"The people not only looked well fed but they know what they are doing. They looked lean and wiry, but I saw no signs of emaciation or overwork. There seemed to be ample housing facilities everywhere I went," he declared.

Women, Admiral Standley said, constituted about 35 per cent of the workers in the steel plants and about 45 per cent in other factories. Many American heavy machines and machine tools were in use, he added, and the precision work he saw was "most meticulous and delicate."

Denmark's Potatoes Produce Much Flour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Potato crops in Denmark were harvested in 1942 with a record total of 1,700,000 metric tons from what is believed to be the largest area Denmark ever planted to potatoes, permitting potato flour factories to operate at full capacity and to produce an estimated 18,000 tons of flour, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Dr. Benes Sees Russia Staying Within Bounds

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Declaring that his country lies "under the guns" of Russia, Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of the Czechoslovak Government in exile, said he did not "fear Soviet interference in my country's way of life after the war."

"Russia, I am sure," said Dr. Beneš in an article in the current issue of Liberty magazine, "will have no aggressive interest in the internal affairs of other countries, and in the future will develop as a socialistic state within her own boundaries.

"She will be eager to co-operate with other nations to the degree they are willing to co-operate with her."

The Czech leader said the "Red menace" was a Nazi-inspired bogey, designed to split the United Nations and cause them to give up the fight. Opponents of his appraisal of Russia, Dr. Beneš asserted, "are being duped by Hitler."

He said there could be no "general world security" without America or the Soviet Union as participants.

Co-operation with Russia "will be of special importance to the nations, small in size and limited in resources, which border directly or indirectly on the European frontiers of the Soviet Union," he declared. "I think of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, but also of Finland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia."

Dr. Beneš said Russia would not permit establishment of a "sanitary cordon" of small nations around her, and that Czechoslovakia "at any rate, would never subscribe to it."

Purchasers Must Supply Paint Containers in Eire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Raw materials have been imported in Eire to avert a serious shortage of paint, but most city stores require purchasers to furnish their own containers, which are still scarce, as attempts to obtain them from abroad have been unsuccessful, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Pan-American Bar Plans Just Peace

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 9 (AP)—Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, opened the Second Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association Saturday. Representatives of 14 American nations are studying postwar world legal plans.

The Foreign Minister told the delegates that he hoped they would produce a better legal basis for the world to come.

Projects before the Conference include permanent world courts, a bill of rights, and punishment of war criminals.

George Maurice Morris of Washington, D. C., President of the American Bar Association, speaking in reply to Brazilian greetings, said it was up to the lawyers to help reconstruct the postwar world of law and justice.

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Broadway at 17th

The Home Forum

"Mind measures time"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PEOPLE DIVIDE TIME into past, present, and future. The past is often contemplated with longing or regret, the future frequently viewed with apprehension or uncertainty. Few people, indeed, actually live in the present, moment by moment. A little child does. He lives in a timeless universe, the present moment holding all the good he desires. Christ Jesus said that to enter the kingdom of heaven we must become as little children. How much happier we should all be if we would accept God's promises of ever-present good and trust their unfoldment to Him!

A beautiful hymn in the Christian Science Hymnal (No. 391) begins:

"Why search the future and the past?
Why do ye look with tearful eyes
And seek far off for paradise?
Before your feet Life's pearl is cast."

Many have found Christian Science to be the priceless pearl for which they are willing to forsake all else. Christian Science teaches that Life is God, good, alone. It teaches us also how to lay hold on this good, so that it is made manifest in every detail of our lives. It brings the realization that the kingdom of heaven is not far away and difficult to obtain, but that it is, as Jesus said, "at hand." It shows that as we purify consciousness we have heaven within. Then is harmony made manifest in our surroundings, for our environment is but the reflection of our thinking.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 598, 599): **"Time is a mortal thought, the divisor of which is the solar year. Eternity is God's measurement of Soul-filled years."** In Christian Science, Soul is understood to be a synonym for God. The mortal thought of time measures and limits good. The truth is, that God is good and is infinite, forever expressing Himself in a boundless, exhaustless, good creation.

Mortal man thinks he must go through a helpless infancy, a limited childhood and youth, an uncertain maturity, a period of declining activity and intelligence known as old age, ultimately to experience death. Is this what the creator of all good, and only good, has decreed for man, His image and likeness? Never! Man is given dominion over all the earth, as the Bible declares. As we stop accepting mortal limitations, we shall increasingly experience the infinite good which is God's will for His children. We shall find that man's capacities and abilities are not limited to a few years or many, but that man always reflects divine intelligence and power. The solar year cannot age God's man. The earth, as matter moving in space, can no more make a man old and limit him than can the spinning of a ball. Mortal belief alone ages mortal man. Spiritual man, who is the only man, coexists with God, without beginning or ending. We read in the Bible (II Peter 3:8), **"One day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day."**

Paul says (II Corinthians 6:2), **"Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation."** Christian Science teaches that the only time is the glorious now. This very hour is the time to accept and experience the limitless good which God has purposed for His child! We need not accept evil as real. We can banish it from consciousness and hold to good alone, which is the only reality. Christian Science reveals the fact that since good alone is real, evil cannot have a history. Our expectation for the future, therefore, can be only a further unfoldment of boundless good.

* * *

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 584), **"The objects of time and sense disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding, and Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded."** In Christian Science, Mind is a synonym for God. When we measure time "according to the good that is unfolded," how ageless is man's life and how timeless his being! The mistakes and heartaches of the past and the uncertainties of the future can no longer bind him. The reality of ever-present good outshines all else. Living thus, man will not put off the thinking, speaking, or doing of good, but will take full advantage of his endless opportunities every moment, be they small or great, knowing that as he does so—as he becomes faithful over little things—he will be made ruler over many.

When one sees that time is measured by the unfolding of good, there will be no anxious haste or waiting for good to develop. Every moment will be full and unhurried; and one moment will be just as important in the fullness of good as another.

Mankind will finally see that the most important thing today and every day is to keep the two great commandments of Jesus, to love God supremely and "thy neighbour as thyself." Man, God's image and likeness, sees only good in others, sees good alone in all things. This understanding brings the realization of God's presence as divine Love. This glorious reality abides with man, who forever reflects infinite Love.

"Then rise and greet the signs that prove
Unreal the ages' long lament;
The 'one far-off divine event'
Is now, and that event is Love."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish)

By Courtesy of the Frank J. O'Hearn Print Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MAGNOLIA": *A Colored Etching from "The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands," by Mark Catesby*

MARK CATESBY was an English naturalist who came to the American Colonies in the early eighteenth century for the purpose of investigating plants and animals. In 1731 he commenced the publication of "The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, containing the figures of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, and Plants, particularly the Forest trees and Shrubs and other plants not hitherto described." This print from that work is entitled "Magnolia Altissima, the Laurel Tree of Carolina." The magnolia is described as having a flower white and fragrant. Its cone, or seed vessel, is red mixed with green and when mature "dischargeth many scarlet seeds hanging from the cone by white threads." This careful record of the magnolia is a handsome picture in itself, worthy of an artist without a documentary purpose. It reminds us of the floral studies of Dr. Thornton made later in the century. Both these naturalists had an excellent feeling for design.

D. A.

The Grease-Lamp

He's up in years.
But he c'n do a day's work yet!

He built this house—
Squared the logs and rived the boards for the ruf,
And it's here I come to live, the day he married me.
The' wasn't but one room then—Yes, we've got children,
But they wanted out,
So we had to leave 'em go.

He'll git to studyin'
And call to mind what happened when we was young;
But the soon-back, he forgits.

Some nights he'll go take down the lil ole grease-lamp
From the shelf back yonder,
And light it,
And pull the settle out front, and fotch in wood,
And fix to eat us a bite the way we used to—
And so we do.

Well—well!
Them times was dayburst; nqw, it's comin down dusky;
But it's not plumb dark.

DORA READ GOODALE

Here Is an Apology for Rabbits

THE MANNER in which rabbits are behaving, with regard to Victory Gardens, has been on my mind all summer. It is too bad that they are starting complaints against themselves on every side. The rabbit in my garden is such a nice little thing; his soft and gentle looks are all in his favor. Impossible to think of him for a minute as intentionally pro-Nazi. Yet when he comes out of an evening and gobbles up a row of young lettuces in a single night—

And, after my trip to Vermont, I was more uneasy than ever, until I had straightened the matter out. So I shall have to explain what sort of a trip that was, and why I went there. This is quite a long story, without much sense to it. Which made my pilgrimage all the more fun.

* * *

In these days, when the only thing that is running in my automobile is its battery running down, I took the train. My bicycle was safely aboard; I could satisfy my mind on this point by peering down the vista of the aisle to the baggage car. It was lying ungracefully on its side, a position it was never built for. Five more hours were ahead before I had to change trains; before I need agonize again as to whether that precious bicycle was following me. I have wondered many times what I should do if, some fine day, I found it wasn't; if, with my train gathering speed, I should behold from the window that familiar blue outline still leaning crazily against a pillar on the station platform—left behind.

* * *

There is something about Vermont. A lavish state: in early spring pouring its sweetness into all the buckets that dangle from the maples; and in summer, indeed as soon as the fruit trees turn pink and white, filling the combs with an even sweeter syrup—in these rationed days, helping to win the war. "Hold on," you may say; "the fields and forests, even in Vermont, could not accomplish that by themselves. Nor their men and women folk, either. Have you forgotten the bees?"

I laugh to think how that question of yours plays into my hands. I was coming to that. For, though you would hardly have guessed anything so crazy, my trip into Vermont was to see its bees.

Why? I scarcely know why I wanted to go so much, except that bees fascinate me. They always have, since long ago, when one hive full of bees—very full, indeed—was brought over by a neighbor and set up in my field. And the neighbor would bring himself over, too, on sunny days, and tend them deftly all summer through; till the shelf in the pantry was lined with bottle after bottle, really with hundreds of them, the color of palest amber, and with a taste of pure delight. All gathered in that one little square white box in my field.

* * *

Those bees, and the neighbor, and I, are not there on the farm any more; but the sheer delicate beauty of the taste of that honey, still warm from the golden sun, has stayed in my memory, unmatched. Then one day, many years later, in fact only last summer, I carried home a jar filled with that lovely color from one of the roadside giftstands in Vermont. And I tasted it—

The years dropped away, till I was back in that field, following close after a pail of purest nectar, not wanting to let it out of my sight, though it was too heavy for me to carry into the kitchen all by myself; and containing too much for anyone to eat in a dozen years, but pleasant to have right on hand to look at and sample frequently. Then, what more natural than that I should long to find where the contents of that little bottle came from, which so stirred my memories and meant in wartime far more than it had before?

* * *

So, guided by the gay label on the jar, to Vermont I went, to the place where this golden liquid was garnered in bulk. Bees travel far across summer fields for their supply; and this year they had rounded me up, too, a harvest they were not counting on. How they are working, these bees! Carrying back their beauty—seemingly double-quick—sealing it inside their white hives that stand in neat rows on shaded terraces; sealing it extra tight, generous with the wax which we need today even more than we need the honey. Fine patriots, every hundred thousand of them, humming over their work.

The owner of this bee-yard was leaning over one of the hives, which he had opened up for my benefit. I saw him look at the ground in front of it, though I noticed nothing unusual. But the expert frowned, and said:

"I must get after those skunks."

"Skunks?" I repeated, and edged away. "Do they eat honey like bears?"

"See that round place, worn smooth?" He pointed to a patch of ground, perhaps a foot in diameter, rubbed bare of grass and leaves. It was close in at the opening of the hive, where the bees never tire of buzzing in and out. "That's where some skunk has been sitting. He'll stay there quiet as you please. When a bee crawls out, that fellow is ready with his paw. He'll squash the bee as quick as a wink, and eat it up."

* * *

This is what made me feel worse than ever about my rabbit. I cannot bear to have him ranged up in such company, on the destructive side, with those who gobble things up. It must be that he has made a big mistake, and thinks the Victory Garden is planted just for him. In that case, his good manners would tell him to eat what is set before him. No one can ever have pointed out to him that we need every bit of green stuff we can grow to feed the fighters and the workers and the invaded nations. I know I never thought to mention it. Nor the meaning of "sabotage." Once the nice, proper little creature gets these ideas through his head, I can just picture how, as evening falls, and those lovely fresh whiffs reach him from the garden, which he had supposed was meant for him, he will lope away from temptation, without even one backward twitch to his nose, and will skip off home, bouncing over the lawn as lightly as a stone, which has been thrown just right, glances across the surface of the water.

Next day those lettuces will be there as large as life, and greener than ever, in the morning sun, as the bees throughout the countryside take up their Victory Song.

P. R.

Shakespeare's Mind

WHAT STATE OF MIND is most propitious for creative work? The mind of an artist, in order to achieve the prodigious effort of freeing whole and entire the work that is in him, must be incandescent, like Shakespeare's mind. There must be no obstacle in it, no foreign matter unconsumed. The reason perhaps why we know so little of Shakespeare—compared with Donne or Ben Jonson or Milton—is that his grudges and spites and antipathies are hidden from us. All desire to protest, to preach, to proclaim an injury, to pay off a score, to make the world the witness of some hardship or grievance was fired out of him and consumed. Therefore his poetry flows from him free and unimpeded. If ever a human being got his work expressed completely, it was Shakespeare. If ever a mind was incandescent, unimpeded, I thought, it was Shakespeare's mind.—From "A Room of One's Own," by VIRGINIA WOOLF. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

"Sindet maaler Tiden"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

FOLK INDDELER TID i Fortid, Nutid og Fremtid. Fortiden bliver ofte set tilbage paa med Længsel eller Beklagelse, og Fremtiden bliver hyppigt betragtet med Ængstelse eller Usikkerhed. Det er i Sandhed kun faa Mennesker, der virkelig lever i Nutiden, fra Øjeblik til Øjeblik. Et lille Barn gør dette. Det lever i et tidløst Univers, og det nuværende Øjeblik indeholder alt det gode, som det ønsker. Kristus Jesus sagde, at for at vi kan komme ind i Himmeriges Rige, maa vi blive som smaa Børn. Hvor meget lykkeligere vilde vi ikke alle blive, dersom vi vilde akceptere Guds Løfter om det stedse-nærværende gode og overlade deres Udfoldelse til Ham!

En smuk Salme i *Christian Science Hymnal* (Nr. 391) begynder saaledes:

"Hvi søge i Fremtid eller hvad svandt,
Hvi ser du med Øjne, der taarefuldt randt,
Og søger saa fjernt et Paradis,
Naar tæt ved din Fod er Livets Pris?"

Mange har opdaget, at Kristen Videnskab er den uvurderlige Perle, for hvis Skyld de er villige til at forlade alt andet. Kristen Videnskab lærer os, at Liv er alene Gud, det gode. Den lærer os ogsaa, hvorledes vi kan opnaa dette gode, saa at det bliver manifesteret i enhver lille Ting i vort Liv. Den bringer den Erkendelse, at Himmeriges Rige ikke er langt borte og vanskeligt at opnaa, men at det, som Jesus sagde, "er nær". Den viser, at vi i samme Grad, som vi renser vor Bevidsthed, har Himmelen inde i os. Da bliver Harmoni manifesteret i vore Omgivelser, for vore Omgivelser er blot vor Tænknings Genspejling.

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, siger i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 598, 599): "Tid er en dødelig Tanke, hvis Divisor er Solaaret. Evighed er Guds Maalestok for Sjæl-fyldte Aar." I Kristen Videnskab bliver Sjæl forstaaet som et Synonym for Gud. Den dødelige Tanke om Tid maaler og begrænser det gode. Sandheden er, at Gud er god og er uendelig, og at Han i al Evighed udtrykker Sig i en uendelig, uudtømmelig, god Skabelse.

Det dødelige Menneske tror, at det maa gaa igennem en hjælpeløs Spædbarnstid, en begrænset Barndom og Ungdom, en usikker Modenhedsalder og en Periode af aftagende Aktivitet og Intelligens, der kaldes Alderdom, for til Slut at erfare Døden. Er dette, hvad Skaberen af alt det gode, og kun det gode, har forordnet for Mennesket, Hans Billede og Lignelse? Aldrig! Mennesket er givet Herredømme over hele Jorden, som det forkyndes i Bibelen. Som vi holder op med at akceptere dødelige Begrænsninger, vil vi mere og mere erfare det uendelige gode, som er Guds Vilje for Hans Børn. Vi vil opdage, at Menneskets Dygtighed og Evner ikke er begrænsede til nogle faa Aar eller til mange Aar, men at Mennesket altid genspejler guddommelig Intelligens og Magt. Solaaret kan ikke ælde Guds Menneske. Jorden, som Materie der bevæger sig i Verdensrummet, kan ikke mere gøre et Menneske gammelt og begrænse det, end en Bold, der snurrer rundt, kan gøre det. Dødelig Forestilling alene ælder det dødelige Menneske. Det aandelige Menneske, som er det eneste Menneske, eksisterer sammen med Gud, uden at have Begyndelse eller Ende. Vi læser i Bibelen (Peters andet Brev 3:8): "Een Dag er for Herren som tusinde Aar, og tusinde Aar som een Dag."

Paulus sagde (Paulus's andet Brev til Korinthierne 6:2): "Se, nu er det en velbehagelig Tid, se, nu er det en Frelsens Dag." Kristen Videnskab lærer, at den eneste Tid er det herlige nu. Selve denne Time er det Tiden til at modtage og erfare det ubegrænsede gode, som Gud har tiltænkt Sit Barn! Vi behøver ikke at akceptere det onde som virkeligt. Vi kan fordrive det fra vor Bevidsthed og alene holde fast ved det gode, som er den eneste Virkelighed. Kristen Videnskab aabenbarer den Kendsgerning, at da det kun er det gode, der er virkeligt, saa kan det onde ikke have en Historie. Vor Forventning for Fremtiden kan derfor kun blive en yderligere Udfoldelse af uendelig godt.

Mrs. Eddy skriver (*ibid.*, S. 584): "Tidens og Sansningens Genstande forsvinder i den aandelige Forstaaelses Lys, og Sindet maaler Tiden efter det gode, der udfoldes." I Kristen Videnskab er Sind et Synonym for Gud. Naar vi maaler Tiden "efter det gode, der udfoldes", hvor aldersfrit er da ikke Menneskets Liv, og hvor tidsfri er da ikke dets Tilværelse! Fortidens Fejltagelser og Hjertesorg og Fremtidens Usikkerhed kan ikke længere holde Mennesket bundet. Det stedse-nærværende godes Virkelighed overstraaler alt andet. Naar Mennesket lever paa denne Maade, vil det ikke udsætte med at tænke, tale eller gøre godt, men vil hvert eneste Øjeblik fuldt ud udnytte sine uendelige Muligheder, om end de er smaa eller store, i Bevidstheden om, at det, idet det gør dette—idet det er tro over lidet—vil blive sat over meget.

Naar man ser, at Tiden bliver maalt efter det godes Udfoldelse, vil der ikke være noget ængstelig Hastværk eller Venten paa, at det gode skal dannes. Ethvert Øjeblik vil være optaget uden at være forjaget, og det ene Øjeblik vil være lige saa vigtigt i det godes Fylde som det andet.

Menneskeheden vil til Slut se, at den vigtigste Ting i Dag og hver eneste Dag er at overholde Jesu to store Bud, at elske Gud over alt og "din Næste som dig selv"; Mennesket, Guds Billede og Lignelse, ser kun det gode i andre og ser kun det gode i alle Ting. Denne Forstaaelse bringer Erkendelsen af Guds Nærværelse som guddommelig Kærlighed. Denne herlige Virkelighed bliver hos Mennesket, der i al Evighed genspejler uendelig Kærlighed.

Saa rejs dig op, Beviset du har,
At Tidernes Smerte *uvirkelig* var.
At "Livet, du fjernt fuldkomment ser",
Er Kærligheden, og den er *her*.

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A Little Boy at Large in His World

THE LITTLE BOY named Ulysses Macauley one day stood over the new gopher hole in the backyard of his house on Santa Clara Avenue in Ithaca, California. The gopher of this hole pushed up fresh moist dirt and peeked out at the boy, who was certainly a stranger but perhaps not an enemy. Before this miracle had been fully enjoyed by the boy, one of the birds of Ithaca flew into the old walnut tree in the backyard and after settling itself on a branch broke into rapture, moving the boy's fascination from the earth to the tree. Next, best of all, a freight train puffed and roared far away. The boy listened, and felt the earth beneath him tremble with the moving of the train. Then he broke into running, moving (it seemed to him) swifter than any life in the world.

When he reached the crossing he was just in time to see the passing of the whole train, from locomotive to caboose. He waved to the engineer, but the engineer did not wave back to him. He waved to five others who were with the train, but not one of them waved back. They might have done so, but they didn't. At last a Negro appeared leaning over the side of a gondola. Above the clatter of the train, Ulysses heard the man singing:

"Weep no more, my lady, O weep no more today,
We will sing one song for the old Kentucky home
For the old Kentucky home far away."

Ulysses waved to the Negro, too, and then a wondrous and unexpected thing happened. This man, black and different from all the others, waved back to Ulysses, shouting: "Going home, boy—going back where I belong!"

The small boy and the Negro waved to one another until the train was almost out of sight.

Then Ulysses looked around. There it was, all around him, funny and lonely—the world of his life. The strange, weed-infested, junky, wonderful, senseless yet beautiful world. . . .

The little boy turned slowly and started for home. As he moved, he still listened to the passing of the train, the singing of the Negro and the joyous words: "Going home, boy—going back where I belong!" He stopped to think of all this, loitering beside a china-ball tree and kicking at the yellow, smelly, fallen fruit of it. After a moment he smiled the smile of the Macauley people—the gentle, wise, secret smile which said *Yes* to all things.

When he turned the corner and saw the Macauley house, Ulysses began to skip, kicking up a heel. He tripped and fell because of this merriment, but got to his feet and went on.

His mother was in the yard, throwing feed to the chickens. She watched the boy trip and fall and get up and skip again. He came quickly and quietly and stood beside her, then went to the hen nest to look for eggs. He found one. He looked at it a moment, picked it up, brought it to his mother and very carefully handed it to her, by which he meant what no man can guess and no child can remember to tell. . . .

He looked up at her, almost as a small animal looks up at that creature of its kind which is its greatest delight and comfort. The expression of his face was deeply serious and incredibly charming. Ulysses said, "Why does he say, 'Weep no more Weep no more'?"

"Who?" Mrs. Macauley said.

"The black man on the train."

"It's a song, Ulysses," Mrs. Macauley said. She took his hand. . . .

"Will the black man be on the train again today?" the little boy asked.

Mrs. Macauley thought a moment. "Yes," she said.—WILLIAM SAROYAN, in "The Human Comedy." (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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New National Framework Goal of French Groups Working in Algiers

Touring Senators Study Issues

Deep look into world's postwar problems is given U. S. group on inspection trip.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 10—The five United States Senators now on a world tour of inspection of American troops and equipment overseas will return with some reports reaching far beyond immediate war issues.

Exceptional facilities are being given these Senators to probe vast postwar reconstruction issues such as the rights of nations to use one another's airports in the coming era of global air travel. From close at hand they are looking into the intricacies of European resettlement; into who will control the oil reserves of the Middle East which, it is calculated, will last 50 years compared with 12 to 15 in the United States; into the question of future control of Palestine with its Jewish-Arab cleavage which looks in at the background of all Mid-eastern affairs—could America succeed in Palestine where Great Britain has found as yet no real solution?

Subjects Considered

The Senators will look into the rebuilding of China and the colossal undertaking of re-establishment and development of a Far Eastern trade; into the future of Japanese strategic islands; into Russia's relations with the rest of the world in the postwar era.

Opportunities for these Senators —Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, and James M. Mead (D) of New York—to see for themselves are unrivalled. For instance, in England they talked with King George, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Ministers and labor leaders.

Frankness was the keynote of the talks with British leaders, the Senators say. And so they will proceed through Africa, the Middle East, China and the Far East, concerning themselves with the welfare of United States troops, but forming at the same time judgments on world problems and pointing out lines of American thought to other nations.

Isolationism Opposed

Whatever mission is announced on their official traveling labels, these representative members of Congress will return home to take their place in shaping the future and if they have their way the United States' role won't be isolationist. That was the outstanding impression I have just gained from an interview here with Senator Brewster as we sat talking in the bathroom of his Dorchester hotel suite while high-speed preparations were going on in his bedroom and sittingroom for a radiocast back home.

If only because of airdromes, oil reserves, and trade considerations outside of America, the United States seems inextricably destined for a part in future world affairs very different from that at the conclusion of World War I. How can the greatest users of the internal combustion engine turn their backs on the deep oil reserves of the Middle East when supplies at home are judged to be running out?

Britain Looks to Transport

The Truman Committee broached the world-important question of the future of airdromes being built the world over by American money. Lively debates now proceeding in Great Britain on postwar civil aviation and on flying rights in the air above sovereign powers show there can be no delay in nations seeking agreement on this question.

Britain is now waking up to the great significance of postwar air transport developments. Four Conservative Members of Parliament after six months study of the problem issued at the week end a report strongly advocating international control and development of civil aviation with the first consideration given to public interest.

A statement has also been issued by the Joint Air Transport Committee of the British Chambers of Commerce, the London Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries expressing concern over the free and open competition policy advocated at a recent conference of American air lines. This private British committee calls for immediate formulation of a unified British Empire policy and opening of discussions on global air policy with the United States and other nations.

In Iceland the Senators met the sort of problems involved. Will the United States' influence in Iceland through American-built airdromes on the North Atlantic route conflict with Iceland's economy which is attuned to Britain, Spain, and Portugal?

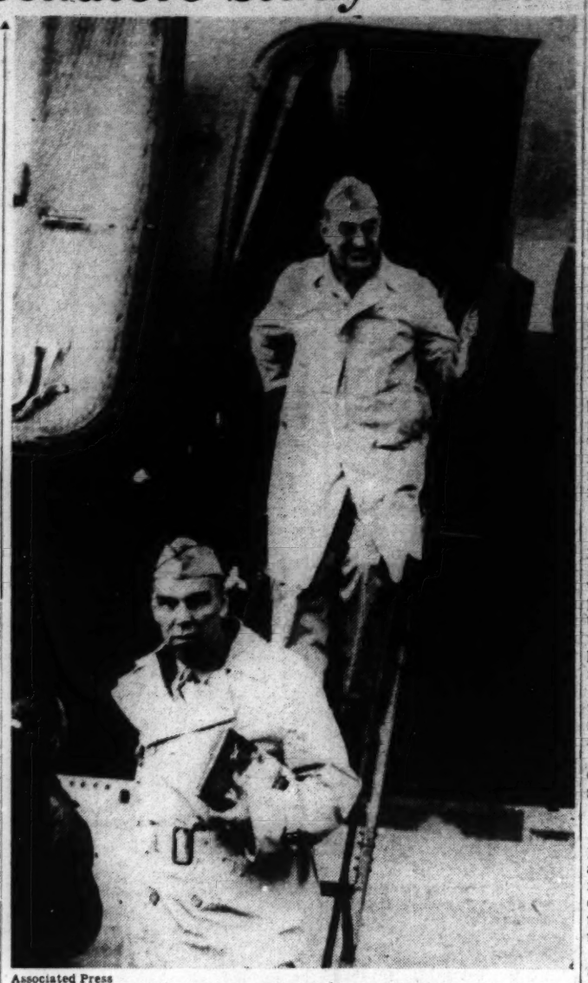
Effects of Lend-Lease

Already American culture is making its mark on Iceland. In this very first stopping off place the American Senators tested reverberations of Lend-Lease, which is shaking preconceived ideas of international relations. Will the outcome be progress toward permanent peace or will new fractions be generated? The five Senators had to gauge reactions to United States aims.

Then there is the possibility of Eire finding itself in a key role in the future of civil aviation. Southern Ireland in the past has been a dagger pointed at the heart of Britain. It could be again in the field of civil aviation should there be Anglo-American disagreement on American use of British Airdromes. For if British dromes were not available, first-rate landing facilities developing in Eire could provide the first halt in Europe to short-hopping freight planes from the United States to the continent.

Among considerations for the future of Europe is establishment of a Central European federation of Roman Catholic states to balance the Soviet zone of influence in Eastern Europe. The five American Senators, although of different religious denominations and political views, suggest they can reach marked accord on such major issues.

Their views on the political rehabilitation of Europe are sometimes sharply out of line with liberal British thinking. But it is vitally necessary that American thought on the future, whether right or left, should be known and understood.



Associated Press

American Lawmakers Reach England

United States Senators Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, foreground, and James M. Mead (D) of New York, on ladder at top, leave the bomber that ferried them across the Atlantic, after arriving in England, the first stop on their globular tour of United Nations war fronts. Three other Senators are also on the trip.

Hershey: Dads Not to Go Until Draft Pool Dry

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, here to testify before a House Military Affairs subcommittee, said frankly he could not make any predictions about draft of fathers or essential workers, as "too many imponderables are involved." He added in a press conference, "But you may rest assured that we will scrape the bottom of the barrel and pool all the manpower we have before we turn to fathers."

General Hershey also said he believed some of California's manpower-draft problems, on which the subcommittee began hearings last week, are due to the State's rapid development as an industrial region since the outbreak of war.

Emergency Measure

Addressing the subcommittee yesterday, he declared the induction suspension of key aircraft workers is an emergency measure, permitting full review of the situation by the War Manpower Commission. Shipyards, he said, must prove the need if they want the same policy applied to them.

Representative John M. Costello (D) of California, subcommittee chairman, asked the Draft Director:

"Will fathers in some states be called before fathers in other states?"

Continual Re-examination

"We are trying to work that problem out," General Hershey answered. "But nonfathers will exist in labor areas because we are constantly afraid to cut too close to the minimum in productive centers."

Selective Service, he said, in an effort to avoid conscripting fathers, "is in a continual process of re-examining 4-F cases, and exerting pressure on military authorities to take as many of these men as possible."

The Army is now 7,000,000 strong, General Hershey testified. Its goal is 8,200,000 men, he declared, and requirements in the next year will be 175,000 men monthly for the Army and 100,000 for the Navy. This will include replacements for men being discharged as casualties and for other physical reasons. A year ago the rate was 600,000 to 700,000 men monthly, he added.

Army Labor Release

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The release of 105,000 civilian and military employees at arsenals, depots, and other Army Service Forces facilities will be completed by the end of August, the War Department announced yesterday.

Army personnel will be transferred to other posts, civilians "will become available for other employment in the war effort," it was said.

"The manpower economies achieved," the Department said, "are the result of careful job surveys and greater efficiency growing out of efforts initiated seven months ago by the Army Service Forces in the maximum utilization of personnel."

Associated Press

A "Great Chief" and He Who Said It

Gen. Henri Giraud, left, recently was praised as a "great chief" in whom the French Committee of National Liberation had "invested all its trust" by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, right. General de Gaulle is President of the Committee and General Giraud is now Commander in Chief of the Free French armed forces. Both continue to figure prominently in efforts to achieve unity among all French factions.

French Seek to Speed Liberation Leaders Seek

Political parties of Third Republic unlikely to regain previous importance and necessity of forming new administration seems clear; all interests desire to prove dissension can be overcome.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's radiocast reference to Gen. Henri Giraud as a "great chief" in whom the French Committee of National Liberation had "invested all its trust" exemplifies the concern of Frenchmen of all parties to prove that they can at least temporarily overcome their dissension. Frenchmen are determined to do nothing to delay the "limited recognition" that they believe the Allies are preparing to accord them.

Nevertheless, it would be overoptimistic to believe that all personal and ideological conflicts between the French leaders have been definitely settled. While praising General Giraud, General de Gaulle firmly announced the intention to punish as traitors those "so-called governors who rushed headlong into capitulation in June, 1940."

The universal desire, however, is to build up the framework of a new national administration.

The members of the French Committee are not elected representatives of the French people, although the French abroad and the "underground" groups inside France have recognized the new French authority. French and Allied observers, however, agree that there have not been many governments of the Third Republic which comprised so many able administrators and experienced officials as the French Committee in Algiers.

Ousting of Vichyites

Most important among the recent achievements of the French Committee is the successive replacement of all Vichy appointees in the colonial administration by reliable republican officials. Since the departure of Yves Châtel, Marcel Peyrouton, August Noguès, and Pierre Boisson, who all had been closely linked to the Vichy regime, the administrative shakeup has been carried on and numerous other Vichy officials have been forced to resign.

The purge has been extended to all government services. The replacement of Professor Hardy, pro-Vichy chief of the Algiers Academy [educational service], by Henry Laugier, former professor at Montreal University and President of the de Gaullist organization in the United States, is a significant move.

The French army in North Africa has been reluctant to recognize the authority of the National Committee and resistance on the part of the officers corps, represented by General Giraud and Gen. Alphonse Georges, has considerably delayed army reorganization.

Giraud's Insistence

However, many of the pro-Vichy superior officers have now been retired and the Committee's decision to impose an age limit on all officers in active service has been maintained after General Giraud's return from the United States.

General Giraud, who is a stern defender of Army prerogatives, has accepted the reform but has insisted that the retirement of elderly officers should not be carried out indiscriminately but that able officers shall be kept in service beyond the age limit. Four hundred superior officers, among them 40 generals, will probably be retired.

The new Committee for National Defense, headed by General de Gaulle and Gen. Paul Le Gentilhomme, will put pressure on the French High Command to have the Army reform carried out. Many of the younger officers of the French Army are now in favor of a military reorganization, partly for patriotic reasons, partly because resignation of their superiors will increase their possibility of advancing to a higher rank.

The National Committee has taken an important step to prevent the Army stepping into civil affairs. Powers of imposing martial law in North Africa and the policing of the country have been transferred from the Army High Command to Gen. Georges Catroux, Civil Governor General of Algiers.

The French Committee is predominantly a government of officials, not of political personalities. Yet almost 100 French Senators and Deputies have succeeded in leaving France, and these representatives of the French prewar parties want to take part in government activities—at least in an advisory quality.

Complaints from Provinces

Moreover, the Algiers provincial assemblies which now are meeting regularly are complaining that they are excluded from actual power.

In recent weeks, French political parties have been active in Algiers and on June 6 a first congress of the Algiers branch of the "underground" organization "Combat" [rightist Gaullists], the "Committee for Socialist Action" [Socialists and Trade Unionists] and the Communist Party has met and discussed the political situation.

The Committee of National Liberation promised to set up a political consultative assembly in the near future. Several former parliamentarians are collaborating with the committee and have been charged with special missions.

A new commission set up at Algiers to investigate pro-Axis activities of Frenchmen comprises three French Deputies, Fernand Grenier of the Communist Party, Dr. Henri Queuille of the Radical Socialist Party, and Louis Jacquinot of the Right Wing Democratic Alliance. Pierre Viénot, the former Socialist Deputy and Secretary of State, represents the French Committee in London.

It is, however, doubtful whether the political parties of the Third Republic, although reconstituted, will regain their previous importance.

Today, their programs are mostly obsolete and a deep change in political allegiances has taken place since the French collapse.

Military Chief Faces Task In the French Antilles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the new Gov. Gen. Henri Etienne Hoppenot, nominated by the French Committee for National Liberation to succeed Vichy Admiral Georges Robert, is endeavoring to reorganize the civil administration, and to re-establish economic life on the two French islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, the new French military commander, Brig. Gen. Henri Paul Jacomy, has also arrived and has taken over. His task will be not less difficult than that of the civil administrator who, at least, has found the enthusiastic collaboration of the overwhelming majority of the island's Negro population. General Jacomy will have to carry out a complete shake-up of the military forces on the islands.

It appears that officers and sailors of the French warships in Caribbean waters resent the abolishment of a regime which brought substantial privileges to the French Navy personnel. Admiral Robert's arbitrary rule had been supported mainly by the French Navy which had been policing the islands since the armistice.

Navy Grabbed All

Maj. Henri Tourtet, one of the leaders of the military revolt which eventually brought about Admiral Robert's downfall, declared that "under Robert's regime 'everything' belonged to the naval officers—the best houses, motorcars, trucks, communications and censorship; arms, boats, and food. Naval officers loyal to Admiral Robert were paid twice as much as Army officers." The privileged position of the French Navy under Admiral Robert explains why—when the Army detachments revolted against the Vichy Governor—the Navy not only remained faithful to their chief but why today several hundred French Navy officers and sailors entrenched in the fortress Saint Louis at Fort de France have refused to recognize the change of authority.

There can be no doubt that this attempt to prevent Martinique from joining the other parts of the French Empire in their fight for the liberation of France will be overcome—by force if necessary. The revolt of the French sailors, however, proves that the dictatorial rule of Admiral Robert has left many Frenchmen utterly confused.

Personal Regime

It is probably wrong to consider the Admiral as a Fascist in the ideological sense of the word. The fact is that the Admiral although formally linked to the Pétain Government in France had formed a personal regime of his own similar to those of some South American dictators. Detailed information on his government methods which have now come out show Admiral Robert as arbitrary ruler of the islands, destroying all forms of legality, and building up a purely military dictatorship.

It is, therefore, logical that while revolts of the dissatisfied civil population which several times attempted to overthrow the regime failed, the desertion of part of his military following immediately brought about Admiral Robert's downfall.

The representatives of the French Committee in Algiers are not only attempting to re-establish republican legality on the islands but they are at the same time anxious to ease the dangerous economic tension, a consequence of the American blockade since November, 1942. Several thousand tons of food and other civilian goods sent by the United States Lend Lease Administration have arrived in recent days and are now being distributed among the distressed population. These goods, it is reported, are distributed through local importers and retailers. Ceiling prices have been established and the goods are fairly apportioned throughout the islands.

When the present emergency is overcome, normal trade relations between the islands and the United Nations will be re-established. The French islands will send their sugar and other colonial products abroad, especially to the United States, and will receive foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals, and other vitally needed products in exchange.

Economy Only Part of Task

Revival of the Martinique economy, however, is only part of the task which faces the new administration. Admiral Robert's dictatorial regime had not only been backed by the French Navy, but was also supported by an important part of the white colonists on the islands. The white population on the French Antille islands number less than 7,000—mostly wealthy planters and businessmen. These men had always resented the fact that the French Republic had given full French citizenship to the native majority of 500,000 Negroes and mulattoes. Before the war, it was the Negro population which dominated the political life on the islands, and which sent their representatives to municipal and provincial assemblies. Now, Admiral Robert has destroyed local self-government and has arbitrarily administered the islands, helped by the officers of his staff, and by some white notables.

The abolishment of their civil rights still more than their economic sufferings had roused the anger of the Negro population and the recent popular moves to overthrow the Robert regime had been undertaken under the leadership of local Negro politicians. The anti-Negro policy of Admiral Robert, and of the majority of the white settlers, has been bitterly resented by the Negro inhabitants and this resentment may instigate dangerous racial frictions in the future. It was, therefore, a gesture of political importance when the new governor—Hoppenot—are one of his first official acts—placed a wreath before the statue of Victor Schoelcher, the French deputy who secured the freedom of French slaves.

The political pacification of the French Antilles will not be an easy job and Governor General Hoppenot will have to show the qualities of a true statesman. He will have to impose his authority upon the revolting French Navy personnel as well as upon the dissenting political factions.

PC Score 'Stacks Up' Well

Associated Press

Patrol-Chaser Crew Records Victory Over Sub

Three members of the crew of the PC-487 paint the "scalp" of the Japanese sub they sank on the stack of their ship. The Navy announced Aug. 9 that the small patrol chaser had rammed, shelled, and depth-charged the submarine as it approached the convoy while moving into a Pacific base. The PC-487 was protecting the convoy and did its job well.

PC Boat Sank Sub as Planned: Little Ship 'Just Mowed It Down'

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 10 (AP)—Lieut. W. Gordon Cornell, of Staten Island, N. Y., Commander of Patrol Chaser 487, which the Navy Department in Washington disclosed yesterday had rammed and sunk a Japanese submarine in the Pacific, had decided far in advance what he would do if he ever sighted an enemy sub.

In an interview with the Post-Intelligencer when his stove-in chaser finally made port here under its own power, Lieutenant Cornell told of the dramatic half hour and of the following fight to save the PC-487—a fight which brought decorations to him, his executive officer, Lieut. (J. G.) A. Parker Bryant of Palm Beach, Fla., and to Motor Machinists Mates Dana E. Linden of Portsmouth, Iowa, and Floyd E. Seyler of San Francisco.

The PC-487 was escorting a convoy and picked up the submarine on the sounding device at several hundred yards. The visibility was only 200 to 300 yards and a general alarm was sounded and speed increased.

Subject of Discussion

"There had been a great deal of discussion in the Navy of the wisdom of ramming with such a ship as a PC," Lieutenant Cornell said.

"But I had reached my own decision and that was to ram any enemy submarine I surfaced. My crew and officers knew I would do that and they also knew it meant a fifty-fifty chance of losing our own ship."

The chaser let go with five depth charges after Lieutenant Cornell had sighted the two periscopes of the submarine.

"It looked like a cobra ready to strike," he said.

"The submarine seemed to be lifted to the surface by the explosion of the depth charges.

"I told the helmsman, John Schaeffler, quartermaster second class:

"'There it is. Ram it.'"

'Beautiful Job'

"He did a beautiful job. We tore both periscopes, antenna and the net cutter. We circled and prepared to ram again.

"The second time we rammed the sub just forward of the conning tower, climbed right up on its back and hung there nearly a minute. Our ship seemed to stick up and pivot on top of the submarine and felt as though she would break in two, but the impact of the ram apparently rolled the sub over and allowed the ship to slide away.

"I was on the bridge and had to crouch down to avoid having my head cut off by the periscopes."

Referring to his records of the action, the skipper read, "8:25 a. m. —sub sank stern first in approximately 2,200 fathoms."

Welder Feeds 3,000,000 Meals Monthly to Airplane Workers

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Aug. 10 (AP)—J. L. Stevenson was trained to be a welder. Douglas Aircraft was organized to build airplanes. Necessity has thrown both into the food business.

Steve (the abbreviation is automatic) is Douglas' Director of welfare and his job is providing nearly 3,000,000 meals a month in 37 big cafeterias serving company employees in six big plants.

"It was plenty tough in the beginning," he says. "We had no experience to guide us. Even if we had, it would have been bad enough, considering the tremendous quantities of foodstuffs we must have.

"But we had to learn how. You can't keep up production when your workers are half-fed. You can't expect people to work overtime and hunt for food, too. They have no time. When their day is done, the markets are usually sold out of the very things they need."

The things he's learned are typified best by what goes on almost every day in the slightly cramped but cozy office he shares with two other executives. The order of events goes something like this:

Steve is talking on a telephone hookup to 30 food expediters, spotted in every section of the country. He has heard from a jobber about two wayward cars of western potatoes. The consignee, in Boston, knows they're lost, and that the potatoes probably will be withered or spoiled if he ever gets them. So he has turned the shipment loose to a jobber in Salt Lake City, who can't find them either, but knows who can: Steve. And now that Douglas expediters are getting their instructions.

They work fast. They check car numbers, call up freight depots and traffic officials in every State the shipment could possibly have reached. They hop into planes and fly to wayside stations in Indiana, whistle stops in Wyoming, skeletal water towers on the sparse plains of the Texas Panhandle.

About noon, the expediter from Cleveland spots the cars, outside Detroit. He and his helpers leave their plane for a drive-yourself truck, rush the 60,000 pounds of Idaho russets to the nearest airport. Then the expediter calls Steve.

Within minutes a Douglas transport plane, kept in readiness night and day, heads eastward. And within three days of Steve's telephoned instructions, Douglas riveters are eating hashed-browns with their steaks, despite a temporary local potato famine. The expediter at Cleveland gets a $50 bonus.

The steak? Douglas gets that the same way. And you can add to the list pork from Iowa, lamb from California's San Joaquin Valley and eggs from everywhere.

This food-finding-and-flying technique is exclusive with Douglas, insofar as officials of the company are aware. It fits in well with rationing, too; Steve avers he always has more stamps than supplies. Rationing stamps are allotted on the basis of the number of meals served over a period of weeks, and Steve says he usually can dig up enough points for anything he's short of, be it one beef or three. In a pinch he can spend stamps rather lavishly, and draw temporarily on reserve stocks the OPA permits Douglas to maintain (about two months' supply of rationed commodities).

The expediters are Douglas employees, hired expressly to keep an eye out for likely food sources, including lost freight cars. Railroad cars frequently go astray, just as letters sometimes do—perhaps, Steve conjectures, someone throws the wrong switch or spots a car in the wrong train.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	59½	59½	56½	+ ½
Adams Exp 1.45g	17	10½	10¼	10¼	
Addressg-Multi 1	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Air Reduction 3a	8	43¼	42½	43¼	+ ⅞
Alaska Juneau	21	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
Allegheny Corp	20	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Allegheny pf xw	12	24½	23	23½	+1
Alleg pf $30 ww	17	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
Allegheny pr pf	1	38	38	38	+ ¼
Alleg Lud S 1.05g	4	27	26½	27	+ ½
Allen Indust (Ale)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	153½	153½	153½	+1
Allied Kid (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
Allied Strs .45g	14	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch 6(6g 1/30	21	37⅞	36⅞	37½	+ ¾
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½a	2	67	65	67	+2¼
Am Bosch (1ae)	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	1	26½	26½	26½	+1½
Am Cable & Rad	20	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	84⅝	84½	84⅞	— ⅛
Am Car & Fdy 4g	15	37½	36⅝	37⅛	+1¼
Am Ch & Ch (1g)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	10	109	109	109	+ ½
Am Crys Sug ½g	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Am Distilleries	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
Am Encaus Tilling	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	50	16½	25⅝	26½	+ ⅞
Am & For Power	32	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Am & FP 2 pf	46	20⅞	19¼	20¾	+1⅛
Am-Haw SS 1½g	1	31⅛	31¼	31¼	— ¾
Am Hide&Leath	2	3½	3½	3½	
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	66⅞	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
Am Internat ¼ae	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Am Invest III .45g	4	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Inv I pf 2½	10	43¼	43¼	43¾	
Am Locomotive	24	13¾	12	12⅞	+ ¾
Am Loco pf 3½	2	98	96	96¾	+1¼
Am M & Fdy .40g	3	14¾	14½	14½	
Am Mo & Met ½g	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	
Am News 1.80	60	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Am Pow & Light	42	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	4	41¼	40½	40½	+ ¼
Am P & Lt $5 pf	22	39⅞	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	31	9¼	9	9⅛	
Am Roll Mill .60g	7	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
Am R M pf 4½	380	66¼	65¼	65¼	— ¼
Am Safety Raz 1½g	2	14	14	14	
Am Seating ½g	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
Am Ship Bld 2g	100	28¾	28½	28¾	
Am Smelt&R (2)	6	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	10	159	159	59	
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	8	24⅜	23½	24¼	+ ½
Am Stores (¾g)	2	14	13⅞	14	
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	4	28⅛	28⅛	28½	+1¼
Am Sum Tob (1g)	1	32	32	32	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	11	153¾	152¾	153⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	5	55	54⅝	55	— ½
Am Tobacco B (3a)	16	57	55½	56	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	11	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	4	44¼	44¼	44½	+ ⅜
Am Viscose pf (5)	3	120	119½	119½	— ½
Am Water Works	24	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	5	7	6⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	5	72½	71	72½	+1½
Am Zinc L & S	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	58	25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ¼
Anac W&C 1½g	260	26½	25¾	26½	+ ⅜
Anchor Hock .30g	4	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Andes Copper (1½g)	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
APW Paper	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ¼
Arm D pf cld Se22	1	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	
Armour III	14	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Armour III pr pf	4	68⅛	67½	67½	—1
Armour III pf	1	74	74	74	—2
Armstrong Ck ¾g	10	34½	34⅛	34⅛	+ ¼
Artloom Corp .30g	1	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	10	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
Asso DG 1pf 6	10	94	94	94	
Assoc Inv pf 5	50	104½	104¼	104½	+ ¼
Atch T & SF 4½g	19	59	57¾	58⅞	+1⅜
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	85	85	85	+ ½
Atl Coast L 1½g	14	29½	28⅞	29½	+1
Atl G & W I (3e)	1	29½	29½	29½	
Atl Refining .55g	9	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ⅜
Atl Refing pf 4	110	111	111	111	+ ½
Atlas Corp (1½g)	14	11¾	11¼	11¾	
Atlas Pow 2½g	20	65½	65⅜	65⅞	+ ⅛
Aviation Cp (.10g)	93	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾g	17	16½	15¾	16¼	+ ½
Balt & Ohio	20	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Barber Asphalt	5	24	23½	24	+ ¾
Barker pf 2¾	60	43½	43	43½	
Barnsdall Oil .60	10	17⅛	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	9	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ⅞
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
Beech Aire 1e	3	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¾
Beech-Nut Pack 4	1	113	113	113	+4
Bell Aircraft (1g)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat 1½g	14	35¾	34¼	35⅜	+ ⅞
Benef In L (.60g)	3	15½	15½	15½	
Best Foods (.80g)	11	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
Beth Steel 4½g	10	59½	58⅞	59⅜	+ ⅜
Bigelow-San 1½g	4	32¼	31½	32¼	+ ¾
Black&Decker 1.60	2	18¼	17¼	18¼	+ ¾
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Bloomingd ⅜g	30	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	11	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	7	47¾	45½	47¾	+2¾
Bon Ami B 2½	30	48¼	48¼	48¼	
Bond Stores 1.60	4	28	27¾	28	+ ⅜
Borden Co (.90g)	30	29	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	32¾	31¾	32¾	+ ⅞
Boston & Maine	4	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	27	27	27	+ ½
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	
Bklyn-Man Transit	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ag	2	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¼g	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Budd Mfg	21	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
BuddMfg 5pf .83⅓	50	50½	50½	50½	+ ¼
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	2	8	8	8	
Buffalo For 1.35g	1	18	18	18	+ ½
Bullard Co (1g)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Burling Mill 1.10g	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅜	+ ¼
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	2	108	108	108	
Bur- Add Mach .60	12	12½	12⅜	12½	
Bush Termin'l .20g	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Bust. TB pf1½	20	35	35	35	+1
Butler Bros (.45g)	4	9½	9⅜	9½	
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	28	28	28	
Butte Cop&Z ¼ae	19	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	11	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7	10	77	77	77	
Calif Pack (1½)	10	26	25⅞	26	
Calif P pf 2½	30	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	3	1	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	10	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ½g	5	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	
Can Dry G Ale .60	11	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅜
Canadian Pacific	16	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Canc C & O (5)	20	95¼	95¼	95¼	
Case (JI) Co (3g)	3	109½	108	109½	+2½
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	48	47¾	48	+1
Celanese Corp (1g)	2	36½	35¾	36½	+ ⅞
Celanese 5 pf 5	10	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	50	114	114	114	— ½
Celotex Corp (¼g)	6	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
Celotex Cp pf 1	110	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
Cent Aquirre 1½	7	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Cent I L pf 4½	40	108½	108½	108½	
Cent RR NJ	15	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+1
Cent V Sug 2½e	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Century Rib pf 7	10	104	104	104	—2
Certain-teed Prod	20	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	70	56¾	56	56¾	+ ¾
Chain Belt ¾ag	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Champ P&F pf6	100	107	107	107	
Ches & Ohio (3)	19	45½	44¾	45½	+ ¾
Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	2	7	7	7	
Chi&E I A 1.50g	10	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
Chi Grt West	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½	10	18¼	17½	18¼	+1⅛
Chi Mail Or .30g	4	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	3	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¾
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1½g	16	77¼	76	77¼	+1⅜
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Cityl&F pf 6½	10	104½	104½	104½	
Clark Eq 1½g	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Clev E I pf 4½	180	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	6	39½	39	39½	+1
Clett Peabody 1a	3	36	36	36	+ ½
Coca-Cola A 3	90	65	64⅜	65	+ ⅞
Colgate-Palm-P ½	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf4¼	40	108	108	108	
Collins & Aik	2	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
Col & South	40	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Col & So 1pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Col & Sou 2pf	130	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
Col Fuel & Ir ¾ag	5	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
Columb Br A .90g	4	22	21½	22	+ ¼
Columb Br B .90g	2	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
Colum G & E	21	3¾	3½	3¾	
Com G&E 6 pf 6	3	68¾	68	68¾	+1
Com G&El 5pf 5	20	61½	61¼	61½	— ⅛
Colum Pict (¼ae)	2	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
Com Credit (3)	2	39½	39⅛	39⅛	

Today's Sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 563,440
1943 volume to date 283,102,330
1942 volume to date 61,723,575

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Conl Invest Tr (3)	2	42½	41¾	42½	+ ½
Conl Solvents .30g	12	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
Con'with & South	35	¾	⅜	¾	
Con & Sou pf (3k)	6	65⅜	63	63⅜	+ ⅞
Conwith Ed 1.05g	9	25⅞	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	20½	20	20½	+ ½
Con C pr pf 6½	20	106½	106¼	106½	+ ⅞
Cons Coppermin	14	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	48	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	104	103½	104	+ ¼
Cons Laundries	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Consol RR Cuba pf	22	15⅞	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	14	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ½
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	3	23½	23	23½	+ ¾
Consol'r Coal	2	11	11	11	
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¾
Comm P pf 4½	50	102	102	102	
Container Corp ½ag	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½ag	6	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
Cont Can (½gg)	9	32¼	32	32¼	
Cont Dia Fib .45g	2	12½	12	12½	+1
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅝
Cont. Motors .30g	35	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅜
Cont Oil Del (1)	8	33½	33	33½	+ ½
Corn Exch 2.40	100	44¼	44	44¼	— ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	5	59½	59	59½	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
Coty International	2	21⅛	17⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
Crane Co (1e)	17	19¾	19⅜	19¾	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	60	106⅜	105½	106⅜	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½g	3	22	22	22	+1
Crosley Corp ½g	7	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ½
Crown Ck pf 2¼	1	44½	44½	44½	
Crown Zell pf 5	40	98⅞	98	98	— ⅜
Crucible Stl (2e)	4	32¼	31⅜	32⅛	+ ¼
Cuba RR pf	470	22½	20	22	+4½
Cuban-Am Sug ⅜ae	24	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	89	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	210	77¾	76⅞	77¾	+ ⅝
Curt P pr pf 2¾k	7	41¾	40¾	41¾	+ ⅜
Curtiss-Wright 1e	41	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Cushman SB pf	50	100	100	100	+5
Cutler-Hammer ½a	4	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Dayt P&L pf4½	70	112⅝	112½	112⅝	— ⅜
Deere & Co (1g)	12	37⅝	36¼	37⅜	—1½
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
Deisel-Wem-G ¾ag	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	4	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Den & Rio GW pf	6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Det Edison .90g	3	21	20⅞	20⅞	
Devoe&Ray A 1	3	31	30	31	+ ¾
Diam Match 1½a	1	31	30½	30½	+ ¼
Diam Match pf1½	3	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ½
Diam T Motor ½ag	3	13½	13½	13½	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	1	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	6	97½	97	97½	+ ½
Dixie C A 2½	2	43	42½	43	
DomeMines h1.20g	13	21½	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅜
Douglas Aircraft 5e	2	61	60¾	61	+1
Dow Chem (3)	2	138	137⅞	138	+ ½
Dresser Mfg 1g	7	28¾	27⅝	28¾	+1
Duhhill Int	3	8	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
Duplan Corp (.30g)	1	11	11	11	— ¾
du Pont deN (2g)	8	146	145	145	
Eastern Air L	3	37½	36½	37½	+1½
Eastern Roll Mill	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	156½	156½	156½	+1½
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅜
Edis Bros Strs .80	2	17¾	17	17	+ ¼
El & Mus Ind .06g	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
El Auto-Lite 1g	2	34½	34	34½	+ ½
Elec Boat (½gg)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
El Power & Lt	16	4⅜	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	4	68½	67	68½	+1½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	15	72⅜	70½	72¼	+1¼
El Storage Bat (2)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	2	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ¼
Endicott-J pf 5	120	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ¾
Eng Pub Service	20	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
EngPSS5½pf5½	60	82¾	81½	82¾	+1¼
Erie RR (½gg)	15	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ½
Erie RR ct ½gg	54	11¾	11¾	11½	+ ¼
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	48	47¾	48	+ ⅞
Eureka Vac Cl ¼ag	15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅞
Evans Products	10	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	2	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
Exchange Buf .15g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Fairbanks Morse 1a	2	36¼	36	36¼	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Fed L&T pf (6)	90	102	102	102	— ½
Fed Mogul (1)	2	16	16	16	
Fed M Truck .20g	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	20¼	21	21¼	+ ¾
Fed D S pf 4½	10	93½	93½	93½	+1½
Ferro Enam ¼ag	2	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	4	47½	47¼	47½	+ ¼
Firest T&R 1½ag	15	37¾	36¼	37¾	+1¾
Firest T&R pf 6	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
First Nat Strs 2½a	4	37½	37½	37½	
Flintkote ½ag	8	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
Florence Stv 1½g	4	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Follansbee Stl	3	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
FollansbeeStl pf	20	44¼	44¼	44¼	
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12½	12¼	12½	
Food Mach .70g	1	47	47	47	+ ¾
Foster Wheeler	13	15¾	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜
Francisco Sugar	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	2	35	34¾	35	+ ⅛
Fruehauf pf (5)	20	107½	107½	107½	— ¾
Gabriel Co .(20g)	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	4	5	4⅞	5	
Gaylord Cont ½aa	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
Gen Am Trans 1g	3	44	43½	44	+ ⅜
Gen Baking .45g	7	8	7⅞	8	
Gen Bronze .30g	5	7¾	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Gen Cb pf 5½k	1	84½	83½	84½	+1
Gen Elec (1.40)	73	35¾	35¼	35⅜	
Gen Foods 1.20g	10	40⅝	40⅜	40½	
Gen G & El A	5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	10	98	98	98	+2
Gen Mills (4)	1	101	100¾	101	+2
Gen Mills 5 pf5	10	134½	134½	134½	+1½
Gen Motors 1½gg	47	51⅝	51	51⅜	+ ⅞
Gen Motors pf (5)	3	130½	130½	130½	
Gen Out Advert	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq ½ag	3	20	20	20	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .20g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Gen Real&Util	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ⅜ag	2	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	
Gen S C pf 4½k	150	82¼	80½	82¼	+2¾
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Gimbel Bros .30g	10	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅜
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	2	76½	76½	76½	—1½
Glidden Co (1.60g)	2	19½	19	19½	+ ⅜
Glidden cv pf 2½	3	47½	47½	47½	
Gobel (Adolf)	5	2⅛	1¾	1⅞	
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Gold&Stock T 6	10	95½	95½	95½	+ ¼
Goodrich (BF) ½ag	16	39	37	39	+2
Goodrich pf (5)	3	99¾	99½	99¾	+ ⅛
Goodyear Tire 1½g	9	37¼	36⅜	37¼	+1¼
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	105¾	105½	105½	
Goth Hosiery (¼ae)	3	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	40	2¼	2	2⅛	
Granby Con M .60	8	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Grand Union	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Granite C S 17½g	3	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	32½	31¾	32½	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	4	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
Gt Nor Pf pf 1g	9	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
Gr West Sug 1¼a	2	23⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
Green Bay&W 5	10	58	58	58	
Green (H L) (2a)	2	45	45	45	+ ½
Greyhound Corp (1)	10	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	13	13	13	
Grum Air Es 1g	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Guantan Sug pf	60	125	125	125	+ ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	3	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ¼
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1	14	47½	47¼	47½	+ ¼
Harb-Walker ¼ag	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
Hat Corp pf 6½	10	102	102	102	
Hayes Indust .25g	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
Hayes Mfg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	20	105	105	105	
Hercules Motors 1	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
Hercules Powd (1g)	3	76½	76	76½	+ ½
Hershey Chc (3)	1	66	66	66	+2
Hires (CE) (1.20)	3	23	22½	23	+ ½
Holland Furs (2)	1	37	37	37	—1½
Hollander&Son ⅜ag	7	17½	16½	17½	+1¼
Holly Sugar (1)	7	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Homestake Mining	13	39	38	38	— ¼

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	49.0	Prev. day	49.0
Month ago	52.7	Year ago	36.2
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hood-Hirsh B ½gg	3	15¼	15½	15¼	+ ⅛
Household pf 5	90	111	110½	110½	
Houston Oil	18	8	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	2	24	23⅞	24	+1⅛
Hudson & Man pf	2	8¼	7⅛	8¼	+ ¼
Hudson Bay (62)	7	27	26½	26¾	+ ⅜
Hudson Motor .10g	9	5⅜	5⅜	9⅜	+ ½
Hupp Motor	24	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	18	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	30	45½	45½	45½	
Ill Central pf	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ¾
Indpls P&L .90g	4	17	16⅞	17	
Indus Rayon (2)	1	38½	38½	38½	
Inger-Rand 4½g	4	53½	3½	3½	+1⅜
Inland Steel (3g)	1	71	71	71	—1
Interchm Rub (1e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
Inspirat C Cop ⅜g	15	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅜
Interchem Co 1.60	3	35¼	35	35	— ¼
Interlake Iron ½ae	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	22	66½	65¼	66½	
Int Harv pf (7)	30	175¼	175	175¼	
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Int Miner&Ch ½ae	5	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
Int Miner&Ch pf 4	1	62	62	62	
Int

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Tax Procedure Held Peril To Future Growth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Federal taxes ostensibly levied against earnings often take more than 100 per cent of the income of an entire industry over a period of years, and thus imperil prompt and effective postwar readjustment, according to The National Industrial Conference Board, in a study of the effect of taxes upon expansion of production made public here yesterday.

Prompt and effective postwar readjustment is essential to high level employment when the war is over, the Board declared.

The fact that taxes technically computed as a percentage of profits may actually exceed earnings fairly determined is a result of the technical procedures employed in arriving at tax liability, which are not well suited to the numerous industries which normally experience wide fluctuations in earnings from year to year, or from period to period, the Board held.

Not Question of Rates

In such industries it is not a question of how high the tax rates on profits may be, but of whether it is really profits that are taxed, it said, questioning whether profits can be measured fairly in any closed accounting period.

"Under accepted accounting methods, it would be possible to increase the tax liabilities of some industries many times by closing the taxable period every month and not allowing the losses of some months against the profits of others," the board continued. "Agriculture would suffer especially under such a change because of its seasonal character. For many other industries the fluctuations of profits and losses over a period of a number of years is similar to that of agriculture over 12 months.

"A period of unusual wartime productive activity tends to intensify the cyclical experience of some industries. The machine tool industry, for example, is building lathes and other tools for war use that will virtually destroy the postwar market of the industry for several years. Yet the entire present income of the industry is being taxed at war rates with the privilege of carrying back the losses of only two postwar years and applying them against war profits. They also have the privilege of carrying losses forward two years, but this privilege may bring relief too late to help.

Accentuates Defects

"The failure to allow for losses in accounting for tax purposes results in an unintended addition to business risks. The situation, however, is by no means peculiar to the war period; wartime conditions merely accentuate defects in the tax measure that otherwise work their greatest injury during depressions."

Most businesses that are important to productive economy are organized on a permanent or indefinite basis in the expectation that net profits will accrue over a period of many years, the board stressed.

"Some of these expect losses during the first few years while they are becoming established, but many expect losses at irregular periods as a result of the operation of cyclical movements in economic activity," it added. "Decisions to enter or to expand business operations must, therefore, be based upon net long-term profits after deductions of all losses.

"Current methods of accounting for tax purposes tend to tax more than 100 per cent of the net income of corporations that are subject to frequent loss years. Profits and losses vary widely among industries, particularly as the result of business cycles and wars, and in many the effect is to base income taxes upon several hundred per cent of net income for a period of years."

Syndicate Seeks Costs in SEC Suit

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—Denying Securities and Exchange Commission charges of fraudulent practices and law violations, Investors Syndicate has countered in Federal District Court here with a petition it be reimbursed for "costs and disbursements" in connection with the action brought by the SEC.

The reimbursement was asked in the answer of Investors Syndicate, its two subsidiaries and 38 officers and directors to the complaint filed here a month ago.

Defendants also asked that the court deny the SEC petition for a permanent injunction against the practices which the Government agency alleges constitute a violation of federal law.

Hearing on the injunction petition is scheduled for Oct. 4 in Federal District Court here.

W. T. Grant Co. Restrained From Ceiling Violations

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Court Judge Simon H. Rifkind signed a temporary order restraining the W. T. Grant Company from any violations of the price regulation fixing maximum prices for women's, girls' and children's outer wear garments, Chief Attorney Edward L. Coffey of the district OPA announced.

Mr. Cranston's affidavit, submitted to the court, further alleged that a spot check of 16 W. T. Grant stores in New York City, showed women's dresses and suits had been sold for $11,541 in excess of ceiling prices.

A hearing on the order was set for Aug. 17.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Air Assoc (½g)	7	7	7
300	Airc Accessy (½g)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
1000	Air Investment	1-32	1-32	1-32
40	Ala Gt Sou (6½g)	85½	85½	85½
25	Allied Prod A (1¾)	27	27	27
9000	Alum Ltd (h8a)	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Alum Co Am (2g)	107½	106	107½
150	Alum Co Am (6)	114	113½	114
100	Aluminum Goods (.60g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	Am Beverage	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Am Cap pf (.30k)	28	28	28
50	Am CP&LA (5g)	35	35	35
200	Am Cit P&LB	3½	3½	3½
1800	Am Cyan B (.80)	43¾	41¼	42¾
400	Am & Fgn P war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Am For&cHoe (½g)	15¾	15¾	15¾
900	Am Gas & El (1.60)	26⅞	26	26⅝
100	Am Gas&E pf (6½)	111¾	111¾	111¾
100	Am Hard Rub ½g	19¾	19½	19½
100	Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
700	Am Republics (.10g)	11¼	10¾	11¼
2500	Am Superpow	½	½	½
150	Am Superpow 1 pf	101	100½	101
200	Am Superpow pf	13	12½	13
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
900	Ark Nat Gas	4	3⅞	4
1600	Ark Nat Gas A	4¾	4	4¾
10	Ark P & L pf (7)	95½	95½	95½
300	Aro Equip (.70g)	19¼	18½	19¼
100	Art Metal Wks (.60)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Atl Rayon (½g)	8	8	8
700	Atlas Corp war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Atlas Ply (.90g)	19½	19½	19½
100	Avery & Sons (1½e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
75	Avery & S pf (1½)	21	20¾	20¾
100	Babcock & Wil (½g)	21	21	21
2500	Baldwin Loco war	5½	5	5½
700	Barium Sta Stl	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Berk&Gay Furn	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Birds S Pdy (½g)	8	8	8
100	Blau-G W (.12)	14	14	14
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	46½	46½	46½
100	Bohack (HC)	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Braz Tr L&P (h¾g)	20½	20¾	20¾
700	Brewst Aero	4¼	4	4
1000	Bridgpt Mach	7½	7½	7½
100	Brill A	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Brown F&W	37½	37½	37½
100	Brown F&WA (1k)	14½	14½	14½
600	Brown-F Dist	12¾	12	12¾
100	Brown Rubber	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Buckeye PL (.50g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Buf N&EP pf	14½	14½	14½
400	Bunk Hill&S (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
1200	Burry Biscuit	3⅜	3½	3⅜
300	Cab El Prod vtc	11	11	11
800	Callite Tung (.20g)	5	5	5
300	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Carrier Corp	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Cen & SW Ut	¾	¾	¾
10	CenNYPow pf (5)	95	95	95
800	Cessna Aire	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Chesebrough	102½	102½	102½
50	Chi Flex Shaft	81½	81½	81½
300	Childs pf	24	23	24
10600	Cities Service	13¼	12¾	13¼
600	Cit Svc pf	83	81	82
600	Claude Neon Lts	15-16	⅞	15-16
100	Cleve E Illum (1g)	35	34½	34½
100	Cleve Tract Sug 1½g	16½	16½	16
400	Colon Develop	⅝	⅝	⅝
1200	Colonial Airl	8¾	8	8⅛
800	Colo Fuel & Ir war	3	2¾	3
10	Colum G & E pf (5)	50	50	50
5000	Conwith & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Compo Sh M vtc	10¼	10¼	10¼
400	Cons GE Bal(3.60)	64½	64	64½
100	ConGEBal pfB(4½)	117¾	117½	111½
700	Cons Gas Ut	4¾	4	4¾
500	Cons Ret Strs(3½g)	8½	6¾	8½
300	Cons Stl Corp(½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Cons Textile	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
30	Cont G&E pr pf(7)	96	96	96
200	Copper Range (½g)	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
300	Corroon & Rey	1½	1½	1½
900	Creole Pet	26¾	26	26¾
100	Crowley Milner	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Crown C Pet	4¼	4¼	4¼
900	CubanAtl Sug (2½e)	19⅛	18¾	19⅛
200	Cuneo Press Inc (½g)	20	20	20
100	Dennison Mfg A(.30g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Derby Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
700	Det Mich Stove (.20g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Draper Corp (3)	74¾	74¾	74¾
200	Eagle Pich L&I (.20g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	East Gas & F	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
150	East G&F 6 pf (2¼k)	34½	34	34½
75	East G&Fprpf (4½)	56	56	56
100	East Sta Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	East Sta pf (4)	22	22	22
40	East Sug As pf	37½	37½	37½
500	Easy Wash MB (¼e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
800	Elec Wond & Sh	7¼	7	7¼
1700	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	77½	77	77½
300	El Bo&Sh $1 pf (5)	72½	72½	72½
300	El P&L 2 pf A	47½	47½	47½
200	El P&L war	1	1	1
100	Emerson Elec (.20g)	7¾	7¼	7¾
500	Equity Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Esquire Inc (.20g)	4⅜	4¼	4¼
200	Evershard Inc (¾g)	14	13½	14
400	Fairchild Eng & Air	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Fanstel Met (½e)	19½	19½	19½
50	Fire As Phil (2a)	67½	67½	67½
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Ford Mot Can B (h1)	20	20	20
150	Froedt G & M (.80)	17½	17½	17½
800	Fruehauf C pf (1.20)	20	20	20
200	Gen Share	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Gen Share pf (6d)	71½	71½	71½
175	Gen W G&E pf (3)	41½	39½	41½
200	Gen Ald Coal(.80g)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Gorh Mfg	29	28¼	28¼
100	Grand Rap V	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Gt Atl & P pv	83	83	83
10	Gt Nor Pap	33	33	33
800	Gt Un Oil & D	7¾	7	7¾
20	Gulf St Util pf	110	109	109
400	Hecla Min (¼g)	6¾	6½	6¾
700	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Humble Oil (2e)	68½	68½	68½
100	Hum-Ross F (.15g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Il Iowa Pow	3	3	3
100	Il Iowa Pow div ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Il Iowa Pwpf	37	36¾	36¾
200	Il Zinc	12¾	12	12
600	Imp Oil Ltd	13¾	13½	13¾
200	Imp Oil Ltd reg	13¾	13½	13¾
50	Ind Svc 6 pf	37	37	37
100	Indus Finan vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Indus Finan pf	39	39	39
100	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	8¾	8½	8¾
100	Int Hyd-El pf	8¼	8¼	8¼
900	Int Petrol (h1)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Int Util Corp pf (3½)	48	47½	48
200	Jacobs (F. L.)	8¼	8	8¼
100	Jeannette Gla	2	2	2

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
500	Kirk Lake GM (h.04)	¾	¾	¾
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	99	99	99
10	Kresge D Stra pf (4)	89	89	89
10	Lack RR NJ	28	28	28
800	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13⅜	13⅜	13½
500	Lakey Pd&M (.10e)	3	3	3
100	Lane-Wells (½g)	10½	10½	10½
400	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Long Isl Ltg	1½	1½	1½
225	Long Is Ltg pf B	42¾	42¾	42¾
200	Louis L&E (.30g)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Mangel Strs	5¼	5¼	5¼
1100	Mapes Cons (2)	11½	11½	11½
300	McCord Rad B	3	2⅞	2⅞
500	McWill Dredg (½g)	11	10⅞	11
100	Memph N Gas (.10g)	3½	3¼	3¼
200	Merritt-C&S	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Mich Bumper	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Mich Sug of (.60k)	6½	6½	6½
700	Mid St P Bvtc	1½	1½	1½
400	MidWestCorp(.20g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Midl Stl n-cum (2)	19¾	19¾	19¾
150	Midvale (1½g)	28¼	28	28
400	Molybdenum (½g)	10¾	10½	10¾
200	Monogram Pict	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Monroe Loan A (.20)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Mt City Cop (.15g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
4000	Nat Bellas Hess	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Nat Cont (1)	13¾	13¼	13¼
800	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Nat Refin	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Nat Sug Ref (½g)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
200	Nestle-LeMur A (.30k)	4¾	4¾	4¾
250	N F P A 6% pf (3k)	48¼	48	48¼
20	New Eng T&T(2½g)	102¼	102¼	102½
100	N H Clock	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	NY Spdbdsh (1½g)	16½	16½	16½
3500	Niag Hud Pow	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Niag Hud 1 pf	75	75	75
1000	Niag Hud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
1000	Niag Hud B war	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Niles Bem-P (1g)	10¼	10	10¼
200	Nor Am Lt&Pow	¾	¾	¾
50	N Ind PS 7 pf (7)	108½	108½	108½
300	Nor Sta Pw A	6¾	6¾	6¾
800	Orden Corp (½g)	4	3¾	3¾
10	Ohio Ed (6)	100¾	100¼	100¼
100	Okla Nat Gas(1.40)	16¼	16¼	16¼
50	Okla Nat Gas pf(3)	53½	53½	53½
200	OliverUnitFilt B(½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	35¾	35¾	35¾
30	Pac Ltg pf (5)	108½	108½	108½
10	Pac P&L 7% pf(7)	90¾	90¾	90¾
2300	Pantepec Oil Ven	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Prkrsbrg R&R (½g)	17½	17½	17½
1100	Pennroad (.15e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	Pa Edis $5 pf (5)	67¼	63½	63½
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	97	97	97
110	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	90½	90	90½
50	Phila El Pow of (7)	33	33	33
100	Phillips Pkg (½g)	7	7	7
2300	Phoenix Sec	26¼	24½	26
400	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7	7	7
10	Pitts&Lake E (2½g)	58¼	58¼	58¼
100	Pitts Pl Gl (1½g)	24	24	24
500	Polaris Mng (.05e)	¾	¾	¾
100	Premier Gld (h.06)	12	12	12
100	Pressed Mat (½e)	7	7	7
25	Pur Bd P&LSpf(3k)	115½	115½	115½
400	Pur Sd P & L $6 pf	69½	69	69½
200	Pur Sd P & T (.80g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
1000	RKO opt war	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Red Bank Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80g)	23¾	23¾	23¾
500	Republic Avia (1½g)	3½	3¼	3¼
100	Rich Gold Oil war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2000	Rio Grande Val O vtc	⅞	⅞	⅞
2000	Roch G&E pf D (6)	107¼	107¼	107¼
200	Rochf Mfg	4½	4½	4½
200	Root Pet pf (2k)	17	17	17
50	Royal Type (2g)	61	61	61
200	Ryerson & Haynes	1¾	1¾	1¾
1600	St Regis JPap	3¾	3¼	3
100	StRegisP pf(5½k)	134¾	134¾	134¾
1500	Salt Dome Oil	7	6¾	7
600	Savoy Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Schiff Co (1)	16	16	16
900	Schulte (DA)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Segal Lock & H	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Selected Ind cv	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Sherwin-Wms (3)	89	89	89
75	Silex (1)	13½	13¼	13½
100	Solar Aire (.10g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Solar Mfg	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Sonotone (.12g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	So Penn Oil (1.60)	44¼	44¼	44¼
200	So C Sd B pf (1½)	33¼	33¼	33¼
100	So Cl Ed C pf (1¾)	31½	31½	31½
100	Spalding 1 pf (3)	30	30	30
15	Spencer Shoe	4	4¼	4¼
130	Stand Cos & S (¼e)	5½	5½	5½
100	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	18½	18½	18½
100	St Oil Ky (1)	16½	16½	16½
100	St Pow & Lt	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Stand Prod	9½	9½	9½
300	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Stetson (JB)	6	6	6
100	Sullivan Mach (1½g)	17½	17½	17½
300	Sunray Oil (.10g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Tampa El (1.30g)	23¼	22	22
1000	Technicolor	13½	13	13½
100	Texon Oil & L	6½	6½	6½
100	Tishman Realty	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Tob Sec Ltd D	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Transwest Oil	12	12	12
200	Tubize Chat	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	Tubize Chat A	64¾	64¾	64¾
100	Tung Sol L pf	10	10	10
100	Unexcelled Mfg	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Unit Rice Pr (.1a)	10	9¾	10
2700	Unit Cigl Wh Strs	1¼	1¼	1¼
1500	Unit Corp war	5-32	1⅛	5-32
1100	Unit Gas	2	2¾	2¾
100	Unit Gas pf (9k)	119½	119½	119½
800	Unit L&P pf	81½	81½	81½
75	Unit Milk Prod (1½g)	36½	36	36½
225	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	70	69¾	69¾
50	US&I Sec pf (2k)	73¾	73½	73¾
500	U S Foil B (.30g)	7¾	7½	7¾
1200	United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Unit Wall Pap	3¾	3¾	3¾
1000	Univ Pict vtc	16¾	16¼	16⅝
50	Utah P & L pf	62	61	62
1000	Univ Pict vtc	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
80	PUtah P&L pf (5½k)	62	61	62
50	Util Equit pr (1¼k)	73½	73½	73½
10	Valspar pf (2¼e)	28	28	28
80	Virg Pub Svc pf	70	69	70
100	Waltt & Bd B	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	West Vt C&C(½e)	4½	4½	4½
900	West Air Lines	9¾	9	9¾
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	7	7	7
100	Wlwrth Ltd pf (.052g)	5	5	5
1200	Wright Harg (h.30)	3	2¾	3

Total stock sales today 140,000 shares; year ago 46,830 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
7	Appal E P 3½s 70	108¾	108½	108¾
14	Ark P&L 5s 56	107¾	107½	107¾
17	As Elec 4½s 53	69½	69¼	69½
1	As G&E 4½s 48	19¾	19¼	19¼
5	At T&T 5½s 65A	19¾	19¾	19¾
8	Birm El 4½s 68	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Can Nor P 3s 53	98	98	98
3	Cent El E 5½s 54	36½	34½	36½
5	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	54¾	54¾	54¾
1	Cities Ser 5s 69	96	96	96
5	Cities Ser 5s 58	96½	96	96½
23	Cities Ser 5s 50	96¾	96½	96½
12	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Conn L&P 7 65IA	119	119	119
6	Con GEL Ba 2¾s 76	104¼	103¾	104¼
22	Cont G&E 5s 58A	97½	97	97½
1	Cuban Tob5s 44	85¼	85½	85½
14	East G&F 4s 56A	88½	88	88
13	Elec P&L 5s 2030	100¾	100½	100¾
3	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	90	90	90
16	Green Mt P 3¾s 63	104	103½	103½
1	Idaho Pow 3½s 67	107¼	107¼	107½
3	Intera Pow 6s 52	81¾	81½	81¾
13	Intera Pow 5s 57	84¼	84	84¼
5	Lou P&L 5s 57	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Metro Ed 4s 71	110	110	110
13	Miss Riv P 5s 51	112½	112	112
6	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	N Eng G&E 5s 50	68¾	68¾	68¾
6	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	97	96¾	96¾
11	N Eng Pow 5s 48	94	93½	94
1	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	79½	79½	79½
1	Pac P&L 5s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Pen Con L&P 4½s 77	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Phila El P 5½s 72	115	115	115
4	Portland G&C 5s 50 st	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Scullin Stl 3s 51	94	93½	93¾
6	Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Sher-Wyo 6s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105¼	105½	105½
5	So Ind Ry 4s 51	69¾	69	69
3	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	80¾	80¾	80¾
4	Stand G&E 6s 51	81¾	80¾	81¾
2	Stand G&E 6s 57	80¾	80¾	80¾
3	Stand G&E 6s 66	81¾	80¾	81¾
1	Stand P&L 6s 57	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	Tex P&C 5s 56	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Tide Wat P 5s 76 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Toledo Ed 3½s 68	100	100	100
2	Twin CRT 5½s 50A	92½	92½	92½
13	Unit L&P 6s 2022	103	102¾	103
3	Unit L&P 5½s 57	106	106	106
4	Unit L&RY 6s 52 A	111¼	111¼	111¼
26	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	19½	19	19¼
5	West Pa El 5s 2030	109	109	109

Curb Foreign Bonds

4	Rio de Jan 6½s 59	24	24
1	Russian 6½s 1919	5	5

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealings as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k)Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (wd) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Hdrs of Record
Cent Ill Pub Svc $6 pf	$6	Q	9-15	8-20
Do pf	$6		9-15	8-20
Holt (Hy) & Co A	40c		9- 1	8-16
Murraln Co pf	$2.25		8-15	8- 5
Murray Co $6.50 pf	$6.50		8-15	8- 5
Public Elec Lt 6 pf	$1.50		9- 1	8-12

Extra

Sheaffer Pen Co	25c		8-26	8-16

Increased

Paauhau Sugar Plantn	20c	Q	9- 7	8-25

Resumed

Ekhardt & Becker Br	2½c		8-12	8- 2
Meteor Motor Car	25c		8-26	8-16

Irregular

Chicago Mail Order Do	15c		9-10	8-20
Tung Sol Lamp W	15c		12-10	11-10
Coca-Cola Co	10c		9- 1	8-18
Contl Assur (Chic)	50c	Q	9-30	9-15
Florence Stove	50c		9-28	9-15
Majestic Radio pf	20c		8-10	7-26
May McK Kaiser Co	25c	Q	9- 1	8-19
Newmarket Mfg Co	$1		8-16	8- 6
Niagara Share pf A	$1.50	Q	9-30	9-15
Norwich Pharm	15c		9-10	8-20
Parker Pen Co	40c	Q	9- 1	8-16
Thompson Prod	25c		9-15	9- 1
US Nat Bk (Portland Ore)	35c	Q	10- 1	9-22
Western Groc	25c		9- 3	8-23

Regular

Aluminum Indust	15c	Q	9-15	8-31
Amere Invest Co (Ill)	15c	Q	9- 1	8-15
Amer News Co	30c	BM	9-15	9- 4
Atlas Imp Diesel Eng	20c		9-18	9- 1
Atlas Powder	75c		9-10	8-31
Belden Mfg Co	37½c	Q	8-31	8-17
British Columb P Ltd	75c		9-15	8-31
Buffalo Forge	45c		8-27	8-17
Bly & Walker D G	25c		9- 1	8-21
Ft Wayne & Jackson RR 5½ pf	$2.75		9- 1	8-20
Hilton-Davis Chem Co	20c	Q	8-30	8-12
Lake Superior Dist Power 5 pf	$1.25	Q	9- 1	8-16
Lane Wells	25c		9-15	8-25
Loblaw Groceterias	25c	Q	9- 1	8-14
Paramount Pic	30c	Q	10- 1	9-10
Phila. Germantown & Norristown R R	$1.50	Q	9- 4	8-20
Repub Ins of Tex	30c	Q	8-25	8-10
Sheaffer Pen Co	50c	Q	8-26	8-16
Standard Acc Ins	62½c	Q	9- 4	8-24
Sterling Drug	75c		9- 1	8-16
Transue & Wms Steel	50c		9-10	8-20
Utica Knitting Co	$1.00		9- 7	8-28
Walgreen Co	40c	Q	9-11	8-14
Do 4½ pf	$1.12½	Q	9-15	8-14
Weston (Geo) Ltd	30c	Q	10- 1	9- 4

*Revised record date.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
4.80a	Bos & Albany	97	96½	97	97
2.00	Bos Edison	32¾	31¾	32¾	31¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	68	68	68	68
1.30a	Bos Her-Trav	18	18	18	18
...	Bos & Me pr pf	23	23	23	23
...	Bos & Me A pf	3	3	3	3
...	Bos & Me st pf	2½	2½	2½	4

Braves Win Close Ones For Change

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Batting averages of the rallying Braves, as they won eight out of 12 in the latter stages of their recent road trip, reveal some interesting points.

For example, the two leading hitters over that 12-game stretch from Cincinnati through Brooklyn were Tommy Holmes at .319 and Whitey Wietelmann at .318; and yet, outside of the box scores, you rarely saw their names in print. Chuck Workman, .292 for the dozen contests, and Butch Nieman at a mere .225, were the boys who delivered the most damaging blows.

Win Close Ones

Casey Stengel hit a decline in late June and July because the other teams was continually coming up with the hit to score that big run in the late innings of close games. The Braves simply lacked that extra spark needed to win those one-run battles. But Nieman and Workman took charge along the road during the past two weeks, sometimes with home runs, other times with doubles and still other times with singles, until now the Braves have mastered the knack of winning the tight ones. And picking up the odd run in close games is the mark of a good ball club.

By Stengel's own admission, however, no Brave was more effective on the road with a bat than Kirby Farrell, the long-time minor leaguer who is filling in for the injured Johnny McCarthy at first base. Since joining the club this spring, Farrell has pinch hit, relief pitched and played first. Does he check the baggage? No, Secretary Duffy Lewis takes care of that chore. But like Mike Ryba, Farrell seems at home at almost any position.

Catchers Hitting

The catchers, Phil Masi and Clyde Kluttz, hit well on the road. Masi's average was an even .300. Phil has hit so much better this year, in fact, Stengel now rates him equal to a majority of the backstops in the National League. Between them, Kluttz and Masi are keeping Hugh Poland out of sight in the bull pen.

Stengel moved Connie Ryan back to second base when Eddie Joost was injured and put rookie Heinie Heltzel to work at third. Even when Joost is ready he may have difficulty getting his old job back, particularly if the club is winning. No manager likes to break up a winning combination. Too, it seems that almost anybody could hit as well as, or better than, this Joost fellow.

The mound pace setter through the streak has been "Old Ironsides" Jim Tobin, the knuckleball specialist. He chalked up three of the eight wins personally, without defeat. Nate Andrews and Charley Barrett each took two out of three. Al Javery, a disappointment since his fine work in the All-Star Game, broke even in two tries.

* * *

Briefs . . . Along with his grand pitching, Jim Tobin filled in at first base on one occasion . . . Remember, a double-header for the Braves and Chicago Cubs at Allston tomorrow, starting at 1:30 . . . Tobin will pitch one of the games for our side, with Barrett working the other . . . The Red Sox open with the White Sox tomorrow night . . . If the Braves can beat the Cubs, Stengel will know this winning streak is no mistake . . . To date the Windy City club has taken 10 out of 12 from the locals.

* * *

Of the four contests lost by the Braves in their sensational streak, one was a three-hitter by Rip Sewell, another was a three-hitter by Elmer Riddle and a third was a smart five-hitter by Johnny Vander Meer . . . The other loss went to the Pirates, 5-4, so you can see that the Braves might easily have won all 12 with "breaks" in the right spots . . . Dick Newsome will open the White Sox series for the Red Sox . . . Johnny McCarthy is still at his West Frankford, Ill., home, but expects to rejoin the Braves late this month . . . Casey Stengel is quite "chipper," as the boys say, with his Braves winning.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	66	32	.673	
Pittsburgh	54	46	.540	13
Cincinnati	54	47	.535	13½
Brooklyn	52	50	.510	16
Chicago	46	53	.465	20½
Philadelphia	47	56	.456	21½
Boston	43	52	.453	21½
New York	37	63	.370	30

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	61	37	.622	
Washington	55	49	.529	9
Chicago	50	48	.510	11
Detroit	50	48	.510	11
Cleveland	49	48	.505	11½
Boston	48	51	.485	13½
St. Louis	43	54	.443	17½
Philadelphia	40	61	.396	22½

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

International League

Rochester 4, Syracuse 1.
Buffalo 3, Newark 2.
Jersey City at Toronto, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Columbus 3, Milwaukee 2.
Only game scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 1, Scranton 6.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Knoxville 4-6, Montgomery 0-1.
Memphis 8, Birmingham 1.
Little Rock at New Orleans, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

BRAVES FIELD
Doubleheader tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 2100

There Is No Joy in Brooklyn These Days

Associated Press

Dodger Fans Look None Too Pleased

This was the enthusiastic (?) response from Brooklyn Dodger rooters in the ninth inning when it became apparent that "Dem Bums" were going to drop another game. They did to Boston when the Braves broke a 4-4 tie to win, 7 to 4. The scene, Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 7.

College Swimming Records Shattered Over the Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Philip S. Harburger, chairman of the National Collegiate committee on swimming records, released today the list of record performances for the 1942-43 season approved by his committee and it discloses the shattering of nine intercollegiate standards, three for college freshmen and three for high school boys.

Two of the intercollegiate marks clipped registered world's records. In thrashing 100 yards freestyle in 0:50.7, Alan Ford, Yale cub, allowed by war regulations to compete for the varsity, broke not only the college short course time of 0:51.1, by Edward Hall, of Massachusetts State, but the universal of 0:51, oldest of the international records, set in 1927 by John Weissmuller. In covering 100 yards back stroke in 1:31.5, Harry Holiday, Jr., of Michigan, shaded the N. C. A. A. standard of 1:34.2, by Albert Vande Weghe, of Princeton, and the world's of 1:32.7, by Adolph Kiefer.

It should be mentioned that an intercollegiate and world's mark of 2:19 for 200 yards breast stroke, claimed by Emmett Cashin, of Stanford, is under consideration, and that other international records were beaten by students in A. A. U. competition, outside of N. C. A. A. jurisdiction.

Impressive was the dropping of the 300-yard medley relay variety time from 2:51.9 to 2:50.8 by the Michigan trio of Holiday, Patrick Hayes and John Patten. This event is not included in the world's list, but the feat never has been equaled.

Ford achieved the outstanding freshman records, reducing the figures for 100 yards freestyle from 0:52.5 to 0:50.7 with his above-mentioned exploit and those for 50 yards from 0:23.5 to 0:22.8.

Best in the scholastic field were the shading of the national high school 20-yard course mark for 100 yards freestyle from 0:52.6 to 0:52.4 by Robert Anderson, of Boone (Iowa) H. S., and the cutting of that for 100 yards breast stroke from 1:03.8 to 1:02.8 by Melvin Ivonen, of Kly (Minn.) H. S.

The list of approved records follows:

National College Records

20-Yard Courses

150-yard back stroke, 1:30.9, Harry Holliday, Jr., University of Michigan, Feb. 13, 1943.

300-yard medley relay, 2:51.1, University of Michigan (Harry Holiday, Jr., Patrick Hayes, John Patten), Feb. 13, 1943.

Short Courses

50-yard free style, 0:22.1, Henry Kozlowski, Northwestern University, March 26, 1943.

100-yard free style, 0:50.7, Alan R. Ford, Yale University, Jan. 30, 1943.

150-yard back stroke, 1:31.5, Harry Holliday, Jr., University of Michigan, Feb. 10, 1943.

300-yard medley relay, 2:50.8, University of Michigan (Harry Holiday, Jr., Patrick Hayes, John Patten), Feb. 10, 1943.

National College Freshman Records

20-Yard Courses

300-yard medley, 3:40.9, Carl Paulson, Jr., Brown University, Feb. 27, 1943.

Short Courses

50-yard free style, 0:22.8, Alan R. Ford, Yale University, Feb. 17, 1943.

100-yard free style, 0:50.7, Alan R. Ford, Yale University, Jan. 30, 1943.

National High School Records

20-Yard Courses

40-Yard free style, 0:17.9, Robert Anderson, Boone (Ia.) High School, Feb. 27, 1943.

100-Yard free style, 0:52.4, Robert Anderson, Boone (Ia.) High School, Feb. 27, 1943.

100-Yard breast stroke, 1:02.8, Melvin Ivonen, Kly (Minn.) Memorial High School, Dec. 19, 1942.

N. C. A. A. Championship Records

Short Courses

50-Yard free style, 0:22.1, Henry Koslowski, Northwestern University, March 26, 1943

150-Yard back stroke, 1:33.5, Harry Holiday, Jr., University of Michigan, March 26, 194.

300-Yard medley relay, 2:53.4, University of Michigan (Harry Holiday, Jr., J. Einbinder, John Patten), March 26, 1943.

Yale Schedule Cut in Games

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Examinations to be held in mid-October at all colleges taking part in the Navy's V-12 program have forced Yale to give up a football game scheduled here for Oct. 16 with the University of Virginia.

This leaves Yale with a nine-game slate, one more than usual but three less than the Elis had at one time hoped to play this fall. Also it means that the big Yale Bowl with its more than 70,000 seats will be empty from Sept. 25 until Oct. 23, something that never before happened and probably never will again once the war ends.

The revised schedule:

Sept. 11, Lakehurst Naval Station; 18, University of Rochester; 25, Coast Guard Academy; Oct. 2, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 9, Columbia at New York; 16, open; 23, U. S. Military Academy; 30, Dartmouth; Nov. 6, Brown; 13, Princeton.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
McCarthy	313	32	93	2	34	.304
Holmes	302	47	106	3	25	.270
Nieman	187	23	49	2	25	.262
Kluttz	131	9	34	0	13	.260
Farrell	74	5	19	0	7	.257
Masi	137	19	38	3	18	.255
Workman	384	47	84	9	50	.245
Wietelmann	334	25	78	0	28	.234
Burgo	82	6	19	1	3	.232
Ryan	265	34	64	1	17	.242
Ross	190	23	42	5	21	.221
Joost	293	25	55	2	17	.188
Heltzel	40	4	6	0	4	.150
Poland	97	5	13	0	7	.134

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Newsome	217	37	72	1	14	.332
Partee	197	21	58	0	22	.294
Fox	319	47	111	2	31	.293
Cronin	62	6	18	4	21	.290
Culberson	255	30	73	3	29	.287
Doerr	385	47	104	12	50	.263
Tabor	365	35	92	9	52	.252
Lupien	391	35	96	3	36	.246
Melkovich	101	11	24	2	13	.238
Lake	180	24	38	3	14	.211
Simmons	105	6	22	0	11	.210
Lazor	88	9	18	0	5	.205
Conroy	70	9	14	1	4	.200
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Tobin	9	7	Andrews	9	14
Salvo	3	3	Farrell	0	1
MacFayden	1	1	Odom	0	3
Javery	9	10	Martin	0	0
Barrett	9	10			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	4	Woods	2	2
Ryba	5	2	Newsome	3	0
Hughson	11	7	Dobson	2	6
Brown	6	4	O'Neil	0	0

Joe Medwick Now Eighth In Batting

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals and Luke Appling of the Chicago White Sox still are pacing the batters in the major leagues, but the batting averages today told a story of greater interest.

Joe Medwick, the once-great clouter of the Cardinals who was batting .272 when the Brooklyn Dodgers sold him to the New York Giants about three weeks ago, now has boosted his average to .304 and is tied for eighth place among the National League hitters.

Thus Medwick already has proved that the Dodgers let him go while he still had considerable punch left in his bat and has enhanced his chances of finishing the season with a .300 average, a mark he never has failed to reach for 11 years in the big league.

Musial added five points to his average during the week, raising it to .345, and took a commanding lead over all rivals for this year's batting championship in the senior circuit.

Appling, the veteran White Sox shortstop, moved to within seven blows of his 2,000th hit and bolstered his batting pace to .333, a lift of two points, to continue at the top of the American League. The 10 leaders in each league:

National League

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Musial, St. Louis	102	406	69	140	.345
Herman, Brooklyn	103	390	50	124	.318
W. Cooper, St. Louis	78	287	34	90	.314
Vaughan, Brooklyn	101	410	81	128	.312
Tipton, Cincinnati	102	369	54	114	.309
Dahlgren, Phila	103	387	39	119	.307
Hack, Chicago	99	382	54	117	.306
Gustine, Pitts	95	360	53	110	.306
McCarthy, Boston	76	313	32	95	.304
Medwick, N. Y	71	273	23	83	.304

American League

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Appling, Chicago	98	375	38	125	.333
Wakefield, Detroit	99	424	59	137	.323
Curtright, Chicago	81	270	46	86	.319
Stephens, St.L	82	309	45	94	.304
Heckett, Cleveland	85	362	46	104	.296
Fox, Boston	95	379	48	111	.293
Johnson, Wash	86	328	46	96	.293
Culberson, Boston	63	255	28	74	.290
Johnson, N. Y.	99	363	37	105	.289
Cramer, Detroit	87	376	46	106	.287

Plans to Curb Postwar Crime Urged by Secret Service Chief

DETROIT, Aug. 10 (AP)—Asserting that law enforcement agencies of the United Nations will face postwar crime problems "greater than any they have yet encountered," Frank J. Wilson, Chief of the United States Secret Service, said today that police departments of this and neighboring countries should plan now to co-ordinate their activities with all interested foreign agencies.

Addressing the 50th annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Mr. Wilson said:

"After the war thousands of helicopters or airships may be over our heads rushing across the borders of cities, states, judicial districts, and of nations. Crimes may be committed in them and they may be used for various criminal activities. Here is one of many problems law-enforcement agencies may face. . . .

"The police may discover that by air travel fugitives can jump to foreign countries about as easily as they previously jumped out of their jurisdiction to another state, and so our extradition problems may multiply."

Carefully planned traffic control problems were urged upon the police heads by Robert E. Raleigh, Acting Director of the Association's Safety Division. Mr. Raleigh said that since Pearl Harbor 40,000 persons have been killed on the nation's highways.

Chief Calls F. D. R. 'One Great Fellow'

BIRCH ISLAND STATION, Ontario, Aug. 10 (AP)—As one Chief to another, the boss of the Whitefish Indian Reserve thinks the President of the United States is "one great fellow."

Chief William McGregor of the Whitefish band of Indians was one of President Roosevelt's guides on the latter's fishing trip here last week. Chief McGregor went along with the President on a couple of motor trips in the area and says that the "Big Chief" of the United States showed keen interest in the Indian system of administration, missionary work, and agricultural pursuits in the locality.

"You have your problems as well as I have," Chief McGregor says the President told him. "There is much to be done in working for the benefit of a people."

Convict Wins Hearing In Stoll Kidnaping

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10 (AP)—Thomas Henry Robinson, Jr., won his long fight from behind the walls of Alcatraz Prison for a new chance to present a defense to the charge of kidnaping Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll in Louisville, Ky., in 1934. He was granted a writ of habeas corpus by Federal Judge Michael J. Roche.

The order directed that Robinson be returned to Louisville within 90 days for new proceedings.

But as the order was read by Judge Roche, A. J. Zirpoli, Assistant United States Attorney, filed notice of appeal to the United States Circuit Court. This, presumably, will prevent Robinson's release pending a decision by that Court.

New York Bus Driver 'Nurse' Between Lights

NEW YORK (AP)—As a Fifth Avenue bus stopped for a red light, a passenger shouted: "Look, on the sidewalk, that baby carriage fell over on the baby."

Out jumped the conductor, righted the carriage and replaced the uninjured infant as the mother hurried out of a nearby public library.

"No trouble at all, madame," said the conductor as the traffic light changed and the bus started moving.

Golf Reporters Remember Efficiency of Tom Dysart

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every golf reporter or special writer who attended the national amateur championship of 1921 at St. Louis, Mo., must have read with pang that among the ten victims of the recent glider catastrophe in that city, including the mayor, was Thomas N. Dysart, President of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and nationally known in the business and financial world.

The point is that "Tom" Dysart, as he was familiarly and affectionately known to all the scribes before that championship was over, was chairman of the Press Committee, and all the newspaper representatives who attended that championship of 23 years ago, and who have sufficient background of such tournaments to qualify them to make comparisons, will agree that there never was a better man for that exacting job.

Classy Field

That particular championship was, in some respects, the biggest and most important amateur title tournament in this country up to that time. Its field included practically all the recognized amateur leaders of the United States from Washington and Oregon in the far northwest to Florida on the extreme southeast, and all points in between. It had Willie Hunter from England, winner of the British amateur that same year, and Tommy Armour, over from Scotland a year earlier, and recognized as one of the best from the Isles, as he proved convincingly when he won our national open six years later at Oakmont.

It had Chick Evans as defending champion, also winner of both the national open and national amateur in 1916; Chandler Egan, winner of the amateur in 1904 and '05; Bob Gardner, winner of the amateur in 1909 and 1915; Francis Ouimet, winner of the national open in 1913, and the amateur in 1914; Jesse Sweetser, who was to win the amateur the following year; George Von Elm, who was to win in 1926, and Harrison R. Johnson, who was to win the amateur in 1929.

The field was replete with past and future champions, all still in their prime, or not far removed. And it had Bobby Jones, never a national title winner up to that time, but the favorite, notwithstanding, because of his grand record in southern circles, his brilliant performance in the big war fund of 1920, and winning the qualifying medal in the national amateur that same year at Engineers and his tieing for fifth in the national open of 1921 at Columbia.

A Real Job

These were all factors contributing toward assembling at St. Louis for that 1921 championship an array of golf correspondents numerically greatest up to that time in the history of the game. There have been larger gatherings since, but press committees handling such affairs have had the benefit of what has transpired before, with all the details collected by the U. S. G. A. officials for the guidance of such committees. In 1921, however, with such a horde of writers descending upon the place and a multitude of demands for this and that, Tom Dysart had a job on his hands.

Scribes from distant points who arrived at the St. Louis Country Club two or three days in advance of the championships, to send dispatches about practice rounds, began to wonder as Thursday, Friday and Saturday of pre-championship week came and went, but no Tom Dysart. There were a lot of details to be ironed out before the play, and general confusion could be foreseen, especially by those who had been through the mill. What the visitors wanted to know about Dysart was, not who is he, but where is he?

On Sunday, Dysart showed up. The visiting scribes must have loomed like a lot of thunderclouds. The scribes may have been the thunder clouds, but Dysart was the lightning. When he took hold, things began to happen fast. The writer doesn't know of a better way to express it than to quote his own tribute, after the tournament, thusly:

Always Busy

"Representatives of the press were granted every courtesy on the course and in the clubhouse. If Thomas Dysart, chairman of the press committee, ever went home or ever slept, it must have been for a few moments during the matches, for he seemed to be always on hand to supply every want or provide every facility for helping along the task of telling the world what was happening in the championship."

Many other things I could relate of what Chairman Dysart did for the press that week, not only to facilitate their work but help keep them entertained, including one richly enjoyable evening at his home, with the family sent away for the occasion. When one veteran writer proposed a special dinner by the press for "Tom" Dysart, with a suitably inscribed silver trophy as a gift, everybody hopped aboard with utmost enthusiasm, and poor "Tom" hardly could express his appreciation, from his emotion.

False Pay Claims Charged by F.B.I. At Brooklyn Yard

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—F. B. I. agents yesterday arrested 33 Brooklyn Navy Yard employees, including three women, on charges of presenting false claims for wages and salaries, it was disclosed by Assistant Federal District Attorney Herbert I. Souin.

Thirty pleaded guilty and three innocent upon their arraignment before U. S. Commissioner Martin C. Epstein in the Brooklyn Federal Court, Mr. Souin said. All, with the exception of a supervisor in the blueprint department at the yard, were held in $500 bail each for grand jury action.

The supervisor, Edward E. Neatherland of New York, was held in $1,000 bail.

Mr. Souin said the F. B. I. agents, who had been conducting an investigation since Feb. 1, reported that approximately $5,000 was involved. Under the system the accused had set up, Mr. Souin quoted the F. B. I. agents as saying, a man would work for eight or nine hours, leave the yard without punching his time card and some four or five hours later another worker on a later shift would punch the card giving the worker added hours on which to draw extra pay.

Conviction carries a penalty of 10 years in jail or a $10,000 fine or both.

Eastern Amateur Hockey Sextets Plan to Operate

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Thomas Lockhart of New York has been re-elected president of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League.

Lieutenant Colonel Walter A. Brown of Boston has been elected Vice-President and Philip Thompson of Atlantic City re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. The former succeeded Severn Lossler of Washington, D. C., who resigned.

Seven teams retained their franchises in the league. They were the Philadelphia Falcons, New York Rovers, Boston Olympics, Jamaica Hawks, Arma Torpedoes of Brooklyn, Manhattan Arrows, and Sandspoint Tigers.

The Coast Guard of Baltimore, which won the championship last year, was represented by Lieutenant Commander C. R. Maclean, but their entry this year is tentative pending sanction from Navy authorities.

Three teams, the Baltimore Orioles, Washington Eagles, and Atlantic City Sea Gulls, were given until Sept. 15 to reclaim their franchises.

The league will begin its season the last week in October.

tournament of 1917, his tieing for eighth place in the national open

Japan's Primary Schools Ordered to Plant Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Japan's 6,000 primary schools have been ordered by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry to plant 3,000 seedling pine and fir trees to be furnished by the Government, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

EXPERIENCED farmer and wife to manage home for couple; Protestant only; good home, modern conveniences and farm equip.; other help. Mrs A. C. TOWNE, Caledonia, N. Y.

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A MAN of exceptional ability wishes to make connection as manager of a high class hotel. Reply Box S-2, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

Man with 20 years experience on large general construction, including marina, wishes to make connection as foreman or assistant superintendent with Company now doing or planning in near future work in Mexico, Central or South America. Write to MR. NOLAN, Box N-23, Room 710, 600 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED teacher of piano, violin and voice, B. A. Yale School of Music, wishes position in small college or large private school, East, South, or Middle West. Box X-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

LADY (Christian Scientist) desires position as companion; time for study. Anywhere. Mrs. Carol Birch, c/o Mary Seidler, 21 West 75th St., N. Y. C.

NURSE (Christian Scientist) wishes position part time; day or night work; a good reader. 504 W. 180th St. (Apt. 5F). New York, 33, N. Y. WA. 3-3080.

NURSE—Christian Scientist, exp'd, available; evenings preferred; Boston or vicinity; Mrs. Saunders, 185 Mass. Ave., Boston, references exchanged.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER: experienced; reliable; 25; Christian Scientist; prefer N. Y. C.; $35 weekly; Phone MO. 2-9700, Room 504.

STENOGRAPHER: Capable, substantial business experience; reliable, desires position. Write Box F-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHER (Christian Scientist) with thorough knowledge of home making, wishes position as companion or managing housekeeper. Write Box E-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Homemaker, capable Christian Scientist, desires position in home of Christian Scientists to take complete charge. Apply Box H-63, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

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WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl. GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick. 4-4408.

CURIO CABINET WANTED
also silver, china, furniture, rugs, and sewing machines. M. TOUPER, 18 Lowell St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 9807 or Col. 0284.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

INFORMATION

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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WILL some refined lady enjoy my attractively furnished apt. until Oct. 1st; fine bldg., convenience; better than going to hotel. (4F) 1 W. 30th St., N. Y. C. CH. 4-2634.

WANTED—FURNISHED

COUPLE desires furnished apartment near Camp Endicott, Davisville, R. I. Pine neighborhood desired. Call HO 8512, Providence, R.I.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 268 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractive sunny rooms; kitchen and laundry privileges; walking distance of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

BOSTON—Transients, attractive double, single rooms; private home; 5 min. walking distance The Christian Science Mother Church. COM. 3586.

N. Y. C.—Room, private bath, centrally located, one or two persons. References. Schwelg, 268 West 110th St. (Apt. 9-A). MO. 2-2034.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS WOMAN desires quiet room; kitchenette or home privileges. Write Box S-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY HOTEL and FARM ideal for study and recreation. Invites Christian Scientists. Beautiful country. Home cooking. Swimming and sport activities. Descriptive booklet. THE GATEWAY, Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

GARDEN HOUSE INN
Route 28 West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass
Telephone Harwich 258-W-1
Comfortable rooms and good food. Hyannis trains met by appointment and free transportation to the beach.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C. 605 W. 113th St.: (Riverside Dr.) Apt. 5I. Nice room; So. Exposure; good food; care if desired. Vesper. University 4-7482.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF STORAGE—MOVING
ATLAS STORAGE CO., INC.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TR. 7-0900

MOVING—LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
445 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1222

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER wanted — good salary, private room & bath; no laundry
MRS. TOM TREANOR PEdmrl 4432
236 S. Westmoreland, Los Angeles 4

WOMEN for part time work in midtown cafeteria operating 5 days per week and serving lunch only. Apply Cephalonia Lunch, 321 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

European Classified

(Continued)

POST WANTED

LADY, Protestant, would like post, housekeeper-companion. Experienced, responsible, capable. Apply Mrs. Stuart, The Curragh, Brasmere, Wests. Tel. Bopeton 94321.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELETS — Board residence, public and private apartments; 2 to 6 rooms; also self-service. CLEVELETS FURNISHINGS, Blackburn Road, Bolton.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND

Bournemouth (near) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite
Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset
Phone Northbourne 28

EASTBOURNE "SORRENTO," SEASIDE RD. Small private hotel; gas fires, H. & C. all bedrooms; near church. MRS. SNELL. Phone 4058.

LONDON
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET, COMFORTABLE, extensive grounds CENTRAL HEATING RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS
Moderate Terms
Tel. Liv. 2588

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
190, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 3288
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Reasonable terms. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine specialty.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE **Regent Hotel**
80, Osborne Road.
Good Board Residence, every comfort.
Tel. Jes. 906.

England

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
General Drapers
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS, SILK MERCERS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
8, 10, 12, Church St., Accrington. Tel. 3568
Also at 39, 41, Scotland Rd., Nelson.

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS
R. MAY SHEPHERD
Coats, Gowns, Wool Frocks and Suits, etc. Pre-war qualities.
LARGE STOCK
Special Personal Attention
41, Granville Road

BLACKPOOL

MISS F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

Silver Ware
Nothing is more suitable for a Wedding Gift than beautiful Silver.
Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.
PRESTON's Ltd.
BOLTON

John Read
BOOKS and STATIONERY
11 NEWPORT ST. BOLTON
BRANCH WINTERBURNE LTD.

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 273 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bradford's Leading Drapers
In spite of supply difficulties we are still able to offer superb cash and coupon values in every department.
Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd.
WESTGATE

Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 2750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Classified

AGENCIES WANTED

SALESMAN-REPRESENTATIVE requiring additional agencies grocery and allied trades, and/or chemists; Yorkshire, England, desires contact manufacturer or sub-agent. Box W-1768, BCM/CRM, London, W. C. 1.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD., turn SUITS — COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 70/- and save coupons. Post or call, 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

HOMES TO SHARE

LEEDS.—Lady desires to share small furnished home with another. Miss Ogden, 3, Norwood Place, Leeds,

ENGLAND

BRADFORD
(Continued from previous page)

BROWN MUFF'S
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
FASHIONS FABRICS
FURNISHINGS
DECORATIONS
MEN'S OUTFITTING
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

ELECTRICITY
We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical INSTALLATIONS
Industrial Work and Private Houses
POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION
SOUTHERN & REDFERN Ltd.
Woodhead Road Phone 10444

CHESTER

Kendall
64 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
29, Bridge Street Row, Chester
14, Regent Street, Wrexham
21, Castle Street, Shrewsbury

Save Your Coupons!
Send Your "Older" Clothes to
DENSONS
Dry Cleaning Service
CHESTER and DENBIGH

DERBY

For Quality at Reasonable Charges
Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS
and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Tel. Nos. 44231—44232

HARROGATE

TEL. 3027 (3 lines) James St.
NEWBY'S
(Geo. Newby & Co. Ltd.)
FISH, GAME and POULTRY
Finest Qualities, Reasonable Prices

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry Blackburn
Tel. 158
ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
Presentation Bouquets a Speciality
Grams "Bouquets Hudd"

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
20, Kirkgate, Huddersfield

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
TELEPHONE 31188-9 EST. 1850

PEACOCK & SON, LTD.
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS, LOOSE COVERS, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, BLANKETS, SHEETS, DOWN QUILTS, ETC.
THE HEADROW & PARK ROW, LEEDS, 1

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clean, Sweet and White! It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Phone Wavertree 568 198, Smithdown Rd.

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

Philip Son & Nephew Ltd.
7, Whitechapel, Liverpool, 1
BOOKS ON ALL SUBJECTS
STATIONERY and ARTISTS' MATERIALS
If in doubt give a Book Token 3/6 to 21/-

J. Collinson & Co.
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

CHARLES & Co
THE RING SPECIALISTS
Wish to purchase Old Gold, also Silverware and Jewellery in good condition.
17, Ranelagh Street Tel. Royal 7415

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

The RUBBER SHOP
Macks and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools
8 Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Proprietress, MRS. A. BEWICK

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2042 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65, Deansgate, Manchester
Morning Refreshment Lunch
Afternoon Tea High Tea
Please note that this is
OUR ONLY ADDRESS

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
13, Market Street, Manchester
29, Bridge Street Row, Chester

MANSFIELD

G. H. ANDREWS
6 & 8, Albert Street, Mansfield
For Quality Drapery
Always the Best Procurable
TEL. 271

JOHN BETTISON
Jeweller and Silversmith
Market Place, Mansfield
Tel. 1011

For Decorating
J. ROBINSON & SON
of
CLUMBER STREET, MANSFIELD
will help you when stocks of Wallpapers, Paints, etc. are again available.
TEL. 143

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open
Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

Be Smart Without Using Coupons
Have Your Fur Coat Remodeled and a Hat Made to Match by
Hilda Common
Practical Furrier
Tel. 34548 44, West Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST
TROUSSEAUX
Famous Tweeds by Wetheroll
18 Great North Road,
Tel. Jes. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne.

OLDHAM

J. A. Bardsley LTD
BOOKSELLERS
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

K SHOES
Extra Coupon Value
C. H. BESWICK
K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

SHEFFIELD

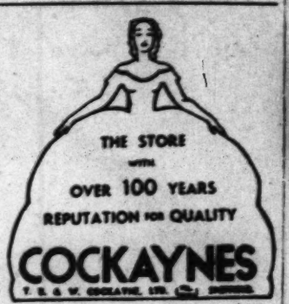
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 61073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily except Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. H. Fisher
CHILPRUFE for CHILDREN
BENTS GREEN AND SANDYGATE ROAD

22331—Phone
HALLAMSHIRE COAL
14 Wharf St.
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)



SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 63001

T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Store
We Stock Monitor Advertised Items including
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

SOUTHPORT

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
Leyland Arcade, Lord St., Southport
13, Clifton Street, Blackpool
4, Parker Street, Liverpool

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

FLEMING
Hosier and Outfitter
Shirts, Ties, Gloves, etc.
10, Underbank, Stockport
Tel. Sto. 2890

YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
(All Systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
Swinegate, York
Tel. 3934

Isle of Man

DOUGLAS

FRANK H. CRAINE M.P.S.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST
Rapid Developing and Printing Service
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
DERBY ROAD PHARMACY TEL. 1431

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — buy
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
19, Strand Street, Douglas
4, Parker Street, Liverpool

Scotland

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 223
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
GARR'S BISCUITS
6, Kelvingrove Street
Phone 4789 Douglas

FIREPLACES
Repairs and Alterations
We shall be pleased to advise you
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
68 Bath Street Tel. Doug. 0492

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

FACTS
FIGURES
BEAUTY SHOPPE
LIMITING WOMEN'S HAIR-PINS TO TWO INCHES HAS SAVED APPROXIMATELY 5,700 TONS OF STEEL
IT'S A FACT
WOO WOO
THE FATHER OF WHISTLER, THE FAMOUS ARTIST, INVENTED THE ORIGINAL LOCOMOTIVE WHISTLE
FIRST APARTMENT HOUSE
A HOME FOR EARLY CLIFF DWELLERS HAS 200 ROOMS. IT'S IN COLORADO
K. PARRIS

Daily Anecdote

For Service Rendered

Charley Van Loan, the writer, who was not accustomed to the self-service demanded by the cafeteria, went into one such establishment one day, and sat twenty minutes at a table waiting for the service of a waiter.

"Say," he finally inquired of the cashier, "can't I get my breakfast?"

The cashier replied that he could, and explained the procedure necessary to obtain it. Van Loan picked up a few trifles, ate them, then asked, "How much?"

"Forty cents," was the reply.

Van Loan paid, then took out a quarter, laid it down on the counter, picked it up, and put it back in his pocket.

"What's the idea?" demanded the cashier.

"Oh," replied Van Loan, "I'm tipping myself for service rendered"

Modern Warfare

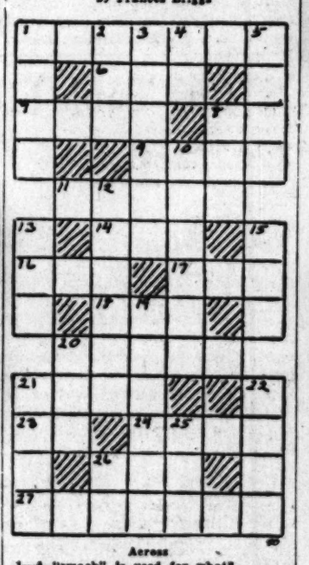
It is estimated that 50 fighting planes can use up 300,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition in one minute; as much as 10,000 men in Napoleon's army would have used in a day's battle.

Quotation

Courage and perseverance have a magical talisman, before which difficulties disappear and obstacles vanish into air.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—A "smack" is used for what?
6—If you were a leghorn, it would be what?
7—The wild carrot is what?
8—Anglo-Latin (abbr.).
9—What is the rendered fat of swine?
11—Uriah Heep served Mr. Wickfield as what?
14—Organ of sight.
16—What is a Kermanshah?
17—What is called by Burns "sad bird of night"?
18—Shoemaker's tool.
20—What might be used for a thatched roof?
21—A pulicoid creature would resemble what?
22—Railway (abbr.).
24—What do you call a native of Dunfermline?
26—Man's name.
27—What city of Colorado was named in honor of a famous American journalist?

Down
1—A mature hen is called what?
2—Pronoun.
3—What town in Massachusetts gave its name to a type of chest?
4—Nunier pronoun.
5—Touchstone will test purity of what metal?
6—In what State of U. S. is Arkadelphia (abbr.)?
10—What is that portion of the iris which borders pupil of the eye?
13—Ambassador or envoy is what?
13—Before.
15—Would you expect Howard Hughes to act, run, or fly?
19—What is any of various brilliantly colored, edible marine fishes?
20—Crafty.
21—What is an ornamental braiding sewed on a coat, or dress, often in loops and with a fastening for a button?
23—To remain.
25—What is second largest State in the Union (abbr.)?
26—Latin diphthong.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Dark-Colored Nylon Window Screens Provide Better Visibility Than Light?

With the coming of a new type of window screen made of semi-transparent nylon, one would think that a screen made of white filament should be the easiest to see through.

Visibility tests, however, indicate that it is easier to see through dark-colored screen than through those made of light-colored "wire" because the latter reflect more light back to the eye.

By the same token, light-colored nylon screen would provide a greater degree of privacy than dark-colored screen when used in sun porches.

♪ ♪ ♪

How an Incandescent Light Can Burn Inside a Solid Cake of Ice?

If you have ever tried to unscrew an electric light bulb with your bare hand after it has been burning a while, you doubtless know that such electric light is accompanied by heat.

Under certain conditions, as, for example, in a cold storage plant, it may be very desirable to have light without heat, or at least with much less than the usual amount of heat.

With this end in view, a special type of fluorescent light has been developed which produces so little heat that it can be frozen solidly in a cake of ice and will continue to burn without causing the ice to melt.

♪ ♪ ♪

What a Subcloud Car Is?

A subcloud car is an observation basket or car swung from an airship (usually a dirigible) by a cable. The car is connected to the mother ship by telephone and while the big dirigible remains safely above a concealing cloud mass, an observer in the subcloud car,

equipped with binoculars or spyglass and maps and swinging in the clear air below the clouds, can note ground details with relatively little chance of detection from the earth.

The subcloud car was employed to some extent in World War I, both for observation and to direct the release of bombs from dirigibles.—W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun —Bill O'Malley

"Just a minute, I'll see if he's here"

In Lighter Vein

Of Course

The Houston (Texas) Press stylebook admonishes reporters against the use of clichés and bromides. Among the examples is the word "bailiff."

"Don't write 'bailiff of the court.' What else can there be a bailiff of?"

"Hay," an office wag scrawled in with pencil—Editor & Publisher.

Involved

"Mr. Congressman, a lot of your constituents cannot understand your speech on subsidies."

"Fine; it took me seven hours to write it that way."—Pathfinder.

Success

A genial North-Country businessman was ushered into the sanctum of the headmaster of a famous school where they pride themselves on their accents. He was accompanied by his son.

The headmaster regarded his visitor haughily.

"Well, and what can I do for you?"

"Sithee, meester, Ah've brought yon little lad to see if tha c'nst mak' him talk proper like—wi'hout accent."

The headmaster assured the parent that his son would receive the desired training. As a kindly afterthought, he added, "I shall—ah—attend to the mattah myself?"

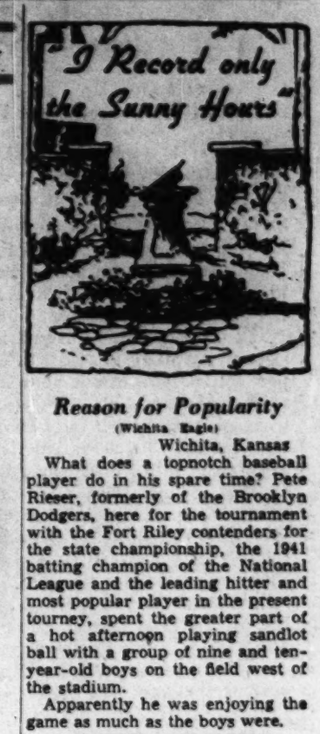
A few months later the proud parent appeared again, and asked how his son was getting on.

The headmaster swung round cordially and waved a deprecatory hand.

"Eh, ba goom," he said, "t'lad's doin' champion!"

A Verse for Today . . .

Let us now fear the LORD *our God, that giveth rain, both the former and the latter, in his season: he reserveth unto us the appointed weeks of the harvest*—JER. 5:24



Reason for Popularity

(Wichita Eagle)

Wichita, Kansas

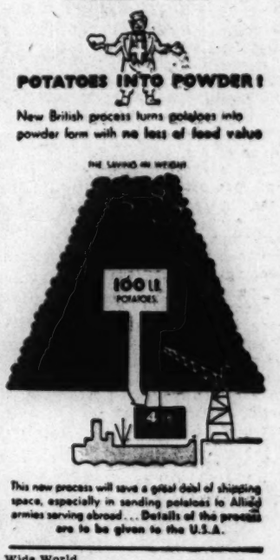
What does a topnotch baseball player do in his spare time? Pete Rieser, formerly of the Brooklyn Dodgers, here for the tournament with the Fort Riley contenders for the state championship, the 1941 batting champion of the National League and the leading hitter and most popular player in the present tourney, spent the greater part of a hot afternoon playing sandlot ball with a group of nine and ten-year-old boys on the field west of the stadium.

Apparently he was enjoying the game as much as the boys were.

Montana Is Colder

Greenland sheep feed out during most of the winter; the weather there is not as cold as in parts of Montana.

British Poster



This new process will save a great deal of shipping space, especially in sending potatoes to Allied armies serving abroad... Details of the process are to be given to the U.S.A.

Wide World

This poster, one of a series on the progress of the war, emphasizes a saving in shipping space by condensing food.

NEWS ITEM— BANKS OPEN BRANCH OFFICES IN ARMY POSTS AND HELP SOLDIERS FAR BEYOND NORMAL BANKING SERVICES.

I DON'T WANT TO CASH A CHECK--I ONLY WANT TO FIND A LAUNDRY
SOCK'S DARNED 35¢ EACH
POST BANK THE SOLDIER'S LITTLE HELPER
NOW IF YOU WANT TO GO ON A SIGHT-SEEING TOUR I--
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED?
CASHIER
SERVICEMEN'S BANK
YOU OWN BANK ON US TO HELP YOU
Buy WAR BONDS & STAMPS HERE
BACK IN 2 HRS. AM OUT LOOKING FOR LIVING QUARTERS FOR MAJOR LAKE & FAMILY. SIGNED— The Cashier
WE GIVE MORE THAN JUST A BANKING SERVICE
SORRY, SGT. MIKOS, BUT WE HAVE TOO MANY OTHER THINGS TO DO TO BOTHER WITH MONEY
CAMP BANKING SERVICE
WASTE BASKET
I.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Alarm Needed*

By LE PELLEY

WONDER WHAT TIME IT IS
I DON'T KNOW. BUT IT MUST BE TIME TO GET UP....
THIS IS THE WAY TO DO, ALL RIGHT... CAMP OUT!
BRRRR
SEEMS LIKE KIND OF A DARK DAY
WHEN WE GET TO THE TOWN CLOCK WE CAN SEE WHAT TIME IT IS
TEN MINUTES TO FIVE....
WE MUST HAVE GOT UP A LITTLE BIT EARLY....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's HIS Opinion*

By RODGERS

It may look suspicious for Blackie to disappear without saying a word, but it doesn't have to mean he's up to some mischief," I told ol' Jerry today-
"You notice there isn't a single crow in sight."
"Huh," said ol' Jerry, "It takes more than one day to make a summer, a leopard can't change his spots, nor can you teach an old dog new tricks."
"And as for crows—well, you can't make me believe they're not just about as black as they look!"
Which if you ask me sounded more like an opinion than an argument!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Claudette Makes a Putout and a Hit*

By THE HAGERS

"Let's find the Ducklings," said Claudette. "Their recent brush-off I'll forget."
As we passed Widgeon's empty lot Bud gave the ball a mighty swat.
"I'll get it!" I heard Claudette cry. She ran and caught Bud's towering fly.
With one fell blow the breach was healed. Claudette was asked to play right field.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Incentive Prices for Food

The precise facts about the supply of food in America lie somewhere short of the latest Department of Agriculture report on the situation, and somewhat beyond the dark prediction by Louis Bromfield of famine before February. The question at this moment is not only one of supply, it is also one of demand.

The Department of Agriculture insists on speaking in terms of domestic production. It is reassuring to hear that food production in 1943 (assuming average weather for the remainder of the season) will raise American supplies about 4 per cent above the 1935-to 1939 average. But aside from the easily recalled circumstance that those were years when many were on necessarily reduced diets, the omitted consideration is foreign demand.

And this demand is daily becoming less of an academic discussion piece and more of a practical problem. Italy, it is true, is normally a surpls-food area. Only imports of certain specified sorts, mostly cereals, are required. The Balkans, too, are normally lush in foods. However, it is superfluous to remark these are not normal times.

Moreover, when the gaze turns to the normally food-deficient Low Countries and to France the pattern of tragedy grows darker, and the tug at American sympathies is intensified.

Thus far, the notion has been widely accepted that the war in Europe would end with Allied victory in 1944 and the Pacific war a year later. This lulled many Government officials, and not a few farm leaders, into the belief that the 1944 growing season would offer opportunity to accumulate reserves.

If the military timetable should dramatically accelerate, the folly of this lack of preparation might assume tragic proportions. For the situation as to domestic supplies of food, brought about by increased domestic purchasing power, buying for the armed services and for Lend-Lease, is patent to any housewife entering the corner grocery. Against this present shortage, levy the demands of hundreds of millions of hungry Europeans and the total seriousness of the potentialities can be readily grasped.

With the greatest restraint, it can be said that the picture hardly justifies the optimism of the Department of Agriculture's report.

The most hopeful aspect, of course, is the great reserve of land fertility in America, the reservoirs of manpower, machinery, fertilizer and "know how" that, under certain conditions, can be harnessed for world service.

Such a mobilization, as this newspaper has remarked before, is a huge undertaking. It cannot be accomplished without planning and leadership. Nor can it be done without cost. If the Federal Government is to block the rising prices which under ordinary economic conditions would encourage production—and such prices must be blocked if the fight against inflation is to succeed—then the procedure must be carried an inevitable step further. This is guaranteed Government purchase at incentive price levels of the food required to forestall famine.

Ontario Episode

Nine miles north of Little Current on Manitoulin Island the pickerel and the black bass were rising to pearl spoons, and Mac remarked to Harry that Frank had probably caught the biggest yet.

"Yes," conceded Frank, "but you should have seen the one . . ."

"Make mine ham on rye," interrupted Jimmy Byrnes, as the picnic hamper was opened. "Give the pooch a pickle, and see what he does with it," suggested Jimmy, patting Fala on the head.

"He'd eat it, and blueberries on top of it, don't worry," chuckled Frank, scratching his pal in that favorite spot behind the ear.

"Wonder what Mussolini is eating now?" said Jimmy.

"Crow," quipped Harry.

"And Hitler?"

"Rugs. Pass the mustard."

"What'd that pickerel weigh?" asked Frank.

"Five and a half pounds," answered Harry. "The guide says its the biggest . . ."

"Yet," interposed Jimmy, "Give me a Royal Coachman, and . . ."

"I'll take a worm," said Harry.

"You would, old Cal Hopkins himself."

"Does Winnie like to fish?"

"Sure!"

"Joe?"

"Uh," replied Frank.

"What's that?" asked Jimmy.

"That's Huron Indian for 'don't I wish I knew.'"

"Peace" as a Nazi Weapon

When the news from neutral capitals makes bigger headlines than the dispatches from the fighting fronts, the watchword for the home front is "Watch out." The neutral cities are often the perches from which political sharpshooters operate. In those cities the rumor factories supply the sinews of political warfare.

There is much evidence that the war has reached a crucial point at which political strategy is being employed by our enemies in the hope of averting the heaviest consequences of military defeat. We should avoid underestimating their skill on the political field as we do on the battlefield. Reports like those reaching Madrid from Berlin do not pass the German censors unless there is a sound German reason why they should.

Following closely upon the report of Hitler's supposed fall is another placing the Führer on the Eastern Front and telling of "new weapons" to be used in reprisal against Britain. Obviously the Nazis having lost the initiative on the military front are trying to seize it again in the war of nerves. To raise a hope among the free peoples that an end of the war may be in sight and then to threaten them with new terrors is an old Nazi custom. It is a maneuver aiming at the emotional reserves of our people, a sort of campaign of psychological attrition.

The possibility of success in such campaigns lies in the susceptibility of the victims. Contrariwise, the likelihood of its failure today lies in the alertness of the free peoples everywhere to the tricks of the mass mesmerizers in Berlin. Dr. Goebbels and his gang know well that the normal hope of all peoples for peace is a ready tool for Nazi purposes if it can be perverted. We may depend upon it that they will try to use it over and over again as their military fortunes decline.

Making a Bad Law Worse

When Congress enacted the Smith-Connally anti-strike law, this newspaper expressed doubts as to its efficacy as a preventer of strikes. Now, as a result of a questionable interpretation of the law by Attorney General Biddle, the measure seems actually to have become a fomenter of strikes. This is because, under the ruling, any small group of disgruntled employees may call for a strike ballot and, with the aid of expert "rabble-rousing," succeed in bringing about a walkout—even against the wishes of the organized, legally recognized bargaining agent, which may have a no-strike contract with the employer.

This is what has transpired in the case of the Springfield, Illinois, plants of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company engaged in essential war work. Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, whose union was certified last year by the War Labor Board as the collective bargaining agent for the A-C employees, has protested the Attorney General's ruling and has asked that the matter be reconsidered. This newspaper finds itself in sympathy with the view of the C. I. O. chieftain.

When the wording of a law is ambiguous, the usual procedure of the courts in the United States is to seek to interpret the intent of the law-making body, in this case Congress. The dangerous ambiguity in the anti-strike law which permitted the Attorney General to interpret it as not confining the power to call a strike vote to the majority bargaining power is one of the inherent weaknesses of the hastily drawn act. The interpretation, nevertheless, in the opinion of Mr. Murray "could not possibly reflect the intent of Congress." Therefore, he asks for a re-examination of the premises in hopes of obtaining a ruling more consistent with that intent and with the war needs of the Nation.

Specifically, what the Biddle ruling permits is the calling of a strike vote on any pretext by any minority group which, combining with a minority of the legally constituted bargaining group, might obtain a majority of the whole body of employees. Thus the sovereignty of the bargaining agency is undermined, and the result, in any war plant, is not only a stoppage of vital production but the seizure of the plant by the Federal Government. This may not only be an injustice to private ownership, but might easily result in the loss of union privileges and even the destruction of union organization.

Until Congress shall see its way to enacting a more clearly worded anti-strike law, an interpretation less calculated to cause chaos in war industries and labor relations alike would be more helpful in the emergency.

Grandmother's Clock

When Grandmother's clock strikes the hour there is no doubt as to the time. Bold, decisive, challenging, it sounds its reminder with no confusion of chimes, no intriguing interlude, no soothing prelude softening the stroke. For over a hundred years, midnight with no beguiling flourish has been exactly 12 and 6 a. m. is 6. Time moves, it seems to say. "The time I have marked for years is the same today. Precious. Provocative."

On the family mantel it stands, above the wide hearth with its crane and suspended iron kettle. Tall and precise with its mahogany case, it yet argues against absolute severity with its exotic picture painted on the glass door beneath the face—willows by the river and an elaborate manor-house looking much like Jefferson's Monticello. A clock of which the maker was proud, since he had printed above the directions inside the case, "Brass Clocks, Made and Sold by Chauncey Jerome, Bristol, Connecticut. Warranted Good."

Bought by my great-grandmother from an itinerant Yankee peddler when she went to housekeeping in the old Cross River village of New York, it was always her clock. Hers to wind each night with the big-handled key, hers to oil when it missed a beat, hers to tie in a new catgut string, when one of the heavy weights dropped with a thud.

"No clock like it," said Grandmother—as I remember her a short compact little woman reminding me of pictures of Queen Victoria, winding each night her clock as a part of ritual for retirement. No electric clocks then.

A steady old clock descending through the generations until it is now my clock. And living up to its "Warranted Good," I dare say it will still be going strong when such highly mechanized timepieces as Herr Hitler's have completely broken down. Striking its stroke of destiny, this ancient clock will yet herald a new day. H. S. H.

Mirror of World Opinion

Comfort First

Another bill has been introduced in Congress—S. 1161—"To provide for the General Welfare." As usual, it is proposed to have the Federal Government do the providing. This most recent of the "comfort" measures is designed to remove virtually all the hazards of living. Among other things, it makes provisions for free general medical, special medical, laboratory and hospitalization benefits for more than one hundred and ten million people in the United States. It would place in the hands of one man—the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service—the power and authority to hire doctors and establish rates of pay for doctors; to establish free schedules for services; to establish qualifications for specialists; to determine the number of individuals for whom any physician may provide service; to determine arbitrarily what hospitals or clinics may provide service for patients. In short, the bill, if enacted, would destroy the entire system of American medical care.

And so the spectre of socialization à la German pattern continues to haunt the land. On the one hand, we see a powerful labor union urging public ownership of basic industries, while on the other, public servants are recommending public ownership of the medical profession. Both moves are based on the fallacy that the general welfare is composed solely of two parts—comfort and security.

Our people would do well to remember the words of a famous writer: "If a nation values anything more than freedom, it will lose its freedom; and the irony is that if it is comfort or money that it values more, it will lose that, too."—*Whippany* (N. J.) *Advance.*

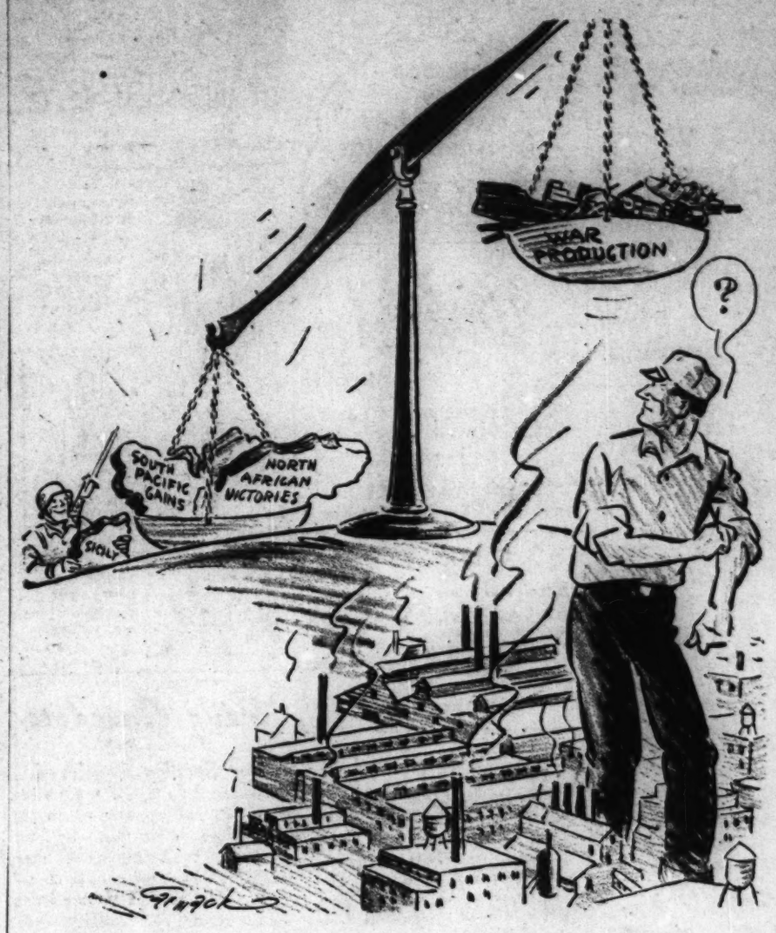
Shortages

The man customer in the neighborhood butcher shop was griping the other day.

We haven't got this any more and we haven't got that. His testy complaints were getting on everybody's nerves.

Finally the butcher said: "Yes, and we haven't got a lot of this neighborhood's young men around here any more, either."—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Let's Keep It in Balance!



The Germans Have Three Allies

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Events of the last few days have certainly hastened the end of the European part of the war. A few weeks ago only the more optimistic observers expected an end this year. Today, in some expert quarters, there is a definite feeling that Germany may come fishing for favorable peace terms within a matter of months.

There would still remain, of course, the task of actually reducing Fortress Europe to the position where genuinely unconditional surrender would be inevitable. If German war morale and organization do not crack wide open, this task is a big job and could not be expected to be accomplished in 1943. But with the fall of Mussolini, the breaking of German lines in Russia, and the air menace hanging over German cities, the pressure on Adolf Hitler at least has become very great. There is much reason to infer that soon, if it has not already taken place, the German dictator will be reduced to impotence.

But German affairs are still in the hands of ruthless and shrewd men. Their dreams of present world hegemony may now be dimmed, but they know how they managed to lose the last war and win the last peace—as well as nearly win the present war in 1940—so from now on they will be aiming to win the peace and the next war. While their military job is to fight as long and hard as they can, their major task is diplomatic or, shall we say, psychological. And they have many allies.

Who are these allies? First, all those who support or feed misunderstanding between Britain and the United States and the Soviet Union. The gravest danger exists that our relations with Russia will not remain cooperative. Misunderstanding can exist, and does, on both sides. Agreement on the peace terms for Eastern and Central Europe could be a matter of extreme difficulty. We will need the highest degree of official and popular good will and perception in dealings with Russia.

The second ally of the Marshals and Admirals and industrialists who may be plotting to win the peace for Germany consists of all those who will oppose the evolution of representative, democratic governments in Europe. We have plenty of supporters in America and Britain of various forms of Fascism—in Europe. Remember Spain, where many Americans backed Fascism against a government which, though Leftist, had a chance of remaining democratic. Many of these people seem now to be leaning toward something like a clerical-fascist solution in Italy and later in all the countries, from France to Rumania, where clerical elements have a chance to assert themselves. Indeed, the expedients we were forced to support in North Africa have raised grave doubts as to whether American leaders themselves are aware of the urgent need for democratic solutions.

The third ally of the plotters—whether in Berlin or Berchtesgaden—is to be found in the forces of division within the United States. Here we have a grave inner-political problem: a Presidential election next year, and the maintenance of capable, unimpeded, balanced wartime government. If our best war and postwar administration will result from a change next year, we have the big job of bringing about the transition without excessive damage, deadlock, or collapse. We have the problem of conducting a fair election, in a decent atmosphere, and then supporting the people's choice with better unity than we now display. But there is the continuing danger that American government may disintegrate into a desperate internal division, with all sorts of evil forces asserting themselves. Already the weaknesses, both of the Administration and of its Congressional opposition, are obvious enough. And, besides, there are the threats of race and labor troubles.

These three threats: misunderstanding with Russia, the forces of anti-democracy in our midst, and the internal problems of the United States, are not overpowering. They need not frighten us. We are handling all three problems more or less adequately at present. But we must be awake to the implications of every one of them in the pregnant days ahead.

How to Keep the U. S. Gas Tank Filled

An Intimate Message From Washington

By William H. Stringer

Secretary of the Interior Ickes, the well known curmudgeon and oil expert, is inaugurating a vigorous campaign for conservation of America's oil resources. Few people realize it, but the United States is rapidly running short of oil. We'll have plenty to win the war with. But Secretary Ickes says the United States' petroleum reserves are sufficient to last only about 14 years more.

That prediction is no bureaucratic hallucination. Various private experts estimate that oil reserves underground will last from 10 to 20 years more. Known crude reserves are estimated at from 19 to 20 billion barrels. We use 1.4 billion barrels a year. We are consuming reserves three times as fast as we find new deposits. Figure it out for yourself.

More than that, in the postwar years the skies are expected to be buzzing with new airplanes, including family flivvers, and more automobiles and Diesel trains, more tractors and motorships will be running—all of them powered by the internal combustion engine which uses gasoline and not coal or electricity. Simultaneously, a wise and prudent government should be setting aside strategic military reserves for the future powering of warplanes, tanks, and warships.

So here comes Mr. Ickes with a foresighted proposal. Let's start making gasoline from coal, he says, and let's start making it soon, before we've scraped the bottom of the petroleum barrel. After all, Germany has fabricated at least 7,000,000 metric tons of gasoline annually by the hydrogenation process. Britain makes oil from coal, and China makes it even from soybeans.

* * *

Secretary Ickes told a joint House-Senate committee hearing this month that the United States could count on three trillion tons of coal for synthetic liquid fuel. Mr. Ickes says the United States has sufficient coal to fill all gasoline needs for 1,000 years, and still have plenty of coal left for other purposes. Of course, a gallon of gas from coal would cost more—from one third to twice as much.

With congressional approval, engineers of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Interior built a pilot plant for the conversion of coal to oil at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1935. Since that time they have been improving processes, until recently industrial chemists have been beating a path to this "better mousetrap." Now the Department of Interior is asking Congress for authority to erect two or three lifesize plants for the conversion of coal to oil.

* * *

The oil and fuel industry agrees in part with Mr. Ickes. It says America should begin to think about hydrogenation of coal. But it also outlines other conservation measures to make the oil reserves last longer. It proposes that:

We should begin to stop heating with oil. Nearly half of America's annual petroleum consumption goes into the oil furnaces of home and factory. Further advances in pulverizing of coal and use of mechanical stoking would make coal more welcome as a domestic fuel.

We should strive to improve oil-refining techniques to squeeze more gallons of high-test gasoline from each barrel of crude oil and we should develop postwar automobiles and engines to use this high-test gas which will give two to three times as much mileage per gallon as prewar gasoline. Finally, we should import more petroleum from Latin America. Venezuelan and Colombian wells are prodigious producers, and they are as close to some American seaports as are the oil fields of the American Southwest.

It is said that the United States has roughly one fourth the known oil reserves of the world. The rub comes in the fact that this motorized, mechanized nation uses annually a gallonage equal to 65 per cent of world consumption. Yet by the use of sufficient foresight and planning we can easily keep the gas tank from running dry.

Our Readers Say—

"Harlem Is America's Problem"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As one who has lived in New York City for several years, long enough to see its faults as well as its virtues, I wish to thank you for the latter half of your editorial about the riots in Harlem.

However, I am wondering on what evidence you spoke about the inadequate housing and educational and recreational facilities. It so happens that I know that early in Mr. La Guardia's administration he had made a survey of housing in Harlem and many other sections of New York City. A friend in charge of a part of this visited both Harlem and the lower East Side and found conditions better in Harlem. It would be impossible to find a Mayor whose administration could do more for the Harlem area.

Particularly is this true, too, of the educational, recreation, library and cultural facilities. Some of the city's finest new junior and senior high schools, trade, vocational, arts and music high schools have been placed in or bordering on the area, and all schools are staffed without discrimination and the pupils are accepted from all races alike. I think educational and vocational guidance counselors, playground workers, clinics, and other social welfare activities have been functioning in Harlem for some time.

* * *

I know the colored people in Harlem are very grateful for this as a whole, but, as you said in your editorial, a respect for law and order must be taught—all the more so, perhaps, when so many blessings have been given them.

For years the churches helped the Negroes to find this love and appreciation, this self-control, this respect for law and order. Today I have been told of groups rousing the young Negroes to revolt against all religion and church, telling them that their churches have kept them down. I know, too, of Red Cross solicitors who have been told in that area that the yellow race sympathizes with the black race against the white, and "Tokyo knows how we feel." I am sure very few listen to such talk, however.

However, it should be said for all the City of New York that there is need there for better housing, better schools, more teachers, more money for athletics and guidance of youth, and a more generous attitude on the part of the State Administration toward the city's financial needs.

New York City, you know, has been the doormat for the Nation through all the years of immigration, refugees, etc. As a Middle Westerner I have learned since coming here to acknowledge how much the rest of the country owes to New York City, because of its good work with these new Americans. Recently many Negroes from the South and other Americans from many places have come here who are not yet aware of all the problems we face in helping all to be assimilated. We welcome all, but assimilation does take money, patience, and discipline.

* * *

The fear that Harlem dwellers might think themselves discriminated against in these matters has led the city, private agencies, and churches to give more there than to many other city areas, and comparatively high wages attract the Negroes to come here.

Perhaps you will find that anti-American propaganda and the city's lack of funds for education and youth welfare in all parts of the city are to blame, largely.

A staff member of the National Education Association with whom I talked recently, says that many more such outbreaks may occur in our nation, as many areas are much worse off than Harlem or New York City.

As you say, "Harlem Is America's Problem." Your constructive suggestions about how to solve this problem for the nation at large would be welcome. NEW YORKER

New York.

"Can Be Cleaned Up"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Harlem can be cleaned up if the following points are recognized and acted on:

One:—Harlem is the problem of every Negro—male or female—who has risen to a good position in America. They who have risen should come down and help raise their race. They not only owe it to their race, but, also, they owe it to the country that gave them the chances to get where they are today.

Two:—Harlem is the problem of every minister of every religion in New York City—and of every social agency.

Three:—Harlem is the problem of every newspaper, magazine, and radio broadcasting station in New York City.

Four:—Politicians must stop thinking of the Negro as a voter and more about his social status. ALBERT E. VAUGHAN

New York

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